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LESSENING OF NUCLEAR THREAT TO EUROPE VIEWED

PM071255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 81 p 4

[V. Larionov article under rubric "Disarmament Is the Command of the Time": "To Eliminate the Nuclear Threat to Europe"]

[Text] During the recent meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, agreement was reached regarding the need to hold serious talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. These are to begin 30 November in Geneva.

It is well known that the proposals regarding the limitation of these nuclear armaments occupy an important place in the package of Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. The NATO countries, especially the United States, have accumulated on the European Continent huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for them -- ranging from vehicles effective over distances of up to a few dozen kilometers to medium-range armaments. The latter are a crucial element in the correlation of nuclear forces in Europe. The USSR had long suggested to the United States that the issue of nuclear weapons on the European Continent be discussed, but each time these suggestions were refused by Washington.

In an endeavor to place a firm barrier in the way of a further increase in the threat looming over the continent, the Soviet Union proposed in the fall of 1979 that specific talks be begun on the limitation of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his Berlin speech of 6 October 1979: "We are prepared to reduce the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union compared with the present level, but, of course, only if no additional medium-range nuclear weapons are deployed in West Europe.

The Soviet proposal created an opportunity for a radical solution of the problem of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, which is in accord with the vital interests of the security of all European countries. However, the West did not heed this call. The Brussels NATO Council session in December 1979 decided to deploy in Europe another 572 new American medium-range missiles -- Perhing II ballistic missiles and ground-launched cruise missiles.

Fully determined to prevent a new spiral in the arms race, in the spring of 1980 the Soviet Union again stated the need to start specific talks on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe. It was proposed to resolve the issue within the framework of talks on the next limitation of strategic armaments after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty. This was a constructive move that took into account the posture of the West, which seemed to express agreement with this approach to the problem. However, this turned out to be mere lipservice. In practice this opportunity was also jettisoned by the United States, which ducked out of ratifying the SALT II treaty. At the same time Washington began to expedite the implementation of the NATO decision on the bloc's nuclear "arms upgrading," demanding that its allies hurry to choose the areas for deployment of the new missiles and set about equipping the military bases intended for them.

Of course, the Soviet Union, along with the other socialist countries, is capable of taking the requisite measures to safeguard its own security and to restore the balance of forces should the West disrupt it. However -- and the Soviet leaders have repeatedly emphasized this -- the USSR proceeds from the premise that the arms race is not the road states should travel. The establishment of a military balance at a higher level would merely destabilize the military-political situation. A balance of trust, not a "balance of fear," should be the basis of international relations.

Proceeding from this premise, the Soviet Union displayed a constructive approach and in the summer of 1980 suggested that talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe be begun immediately, without waiting for ratification of the SALT II treaty. This initiative met with understanding and broad support from all people of good will in West Europe. As a result, the first round of Soviet-American talks on this problem was held in October-November 1980.

Meanwhile a Republican administration came to power in the United States. For almost a whole year, on various pretexts, it delayed resuming the talks in a clear endeavor to secure the conditions for unimpeded deployment of its missiles in Europe. At the same time Western propaganda tried, as indeed it is even now trying, to distort the essence of the Soviet stance.

In its approach to arms limitation our country is guided by the need for strict observance of the principle of equality and equal [odinakovyy] security, which precludes the giving of advantages to either side. On the basis of this principle, the questions of limiting medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe must be examined and resolved simultaneously in organic conjunction with questions relating to the relevant U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons and with all the factors determining the strategic position on the European Continent being taken into account, and, moreover, in such a way that the prevailing strategic balance of forces between the USSR and the United States is not disrupted.

The rightness of this approach stems from the real correlation of nuclear armaments on the European Continent. A considerable quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons has been deployed in West Europe since the early fifties. Currently there are the American nuclear-armed F-111 and F-4 aircraft deployed at airbases in a number of European countries, the FB-111 medium bombers and the nuclear-armed A-6 and A-7 aircraft based on U.S. aircraft carriers in waters adjoining Europe -- in all, more than 700 units. These weapons also include medium-range ground- and sea-launched ballistic missiles and bombers belonging to the U.S. allies -- all in all, about 300 units. These are not tactical weapons, as NATO leaders sometimes try to make out. The aforementioned nuclear weapons have a range of 1,000-4,500 km and are capable of reaching a considerable part of the USSR's territory. They are constantly being improved. New types of delivery vehicles are adopted, the quantity of nuclear munitions that they deliver is increased, the accuracy of fire is increased and the other combat characteristics are improved.

The Soviet Union was naturally forced to deploy in the European part of the country, as a counterweight to these armaments targeted on it and its allies, a relevant grouping of its own medium-range nuclear weapons. These include -- in the NATO classification -- SS-20, SS-4, and SS-5 ground-based missiles, and also medium bombers.

Only joint consideration of the aforementioned armaments by the sides can open the way for a quest for objective solutions to limit them. An important fact in this respect is that the total quantity of Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe does not exceed the number of such delivery wehicles on the Western side; each side has approximately 1,000 units. The approximate balance in terms of the sides' medium-range weapons in Europe today is an objective reality.

Yet another manifestation of concern for preserving the prevailing balance was the proposal, put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of both the NATO countries and the USSR. The constructive aims of this proposal are self-evident: Both sides would be banned from deploying new weapons and from replacing already deployed weapons with new ones, the existing balance between NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear weapons would be frozen quantitatively and qualitatively, the further buildup of these weapons in Europe would cease and thus more favorable conditions would be created for reaching agreements on limiting them in the course of the talks. As the Soviet side stated recently, the USSR is not going to insist on retaining all the missiles deployed in the country's western regions and may agree to reduce them provided the question of implementing the NATO "arms upgrading" decision is removed from the agenda.

The West, however, advocates a different approach. In an attempt to somehow justify the need for NATO's "arms upgrading" and the tactic of dragging out talks, it has invented the phony thesis that the USSR has already altered in its favor the correlation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by deploying the SS-20 missiles, thus alledgedly creating a new threat to Europe. U.S. actions in building up NATO's nuclear potential are presented here as an "enforced" retaliatory step while the Soviet proposal for the introduction of a moratorium is presented as a measure which will allegedly reinforce the USSR's "superiority."

Such allegations have nothing in common with reality. The Soviet Union is not disrupting the parity prevailing between NATO and the USSR in the sphere of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Even in modernizing them and, naturally, they do become obsolete and need to be replaced, the USSR has for over 10 years now not increased by a single missile or aircraft the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in the European part of the country. Moreover, in the course of modernization, with the deployment of each SS-20 missile one or two old missiles are taken out of commission so that the total number of launchers here is even being reduced. The range of the SS-20 missiles is also virtually no greater than that of the missiles they are replacing. The yield of the nuclear warheads on the updated Soviet missiles has even been reduced. And as for the correlation between the nuclear warheads [zaryad] which can be delivered in total by the sides, medium-range weapons in a single launch (flight), in terms of this indicator the NATO side has the advantage. Of course, the weapons which have appeared as a result of modernization are better than those they are replacing. However, there is no change in their combat function and the nature of the tasks they resolve.

So the updating of the arsenal of Soviet medium-range weapons does not alter the strategic situation in Europe. Nor do these missiles alter the nuclear balance between the USSR and the United States -- after all they cannot reach U.S. territory from Soviet territory and, in contrast to the United States, the USSR does not deploy its medium-range nuclear weapons in other countries.

The aim of Western propaganda's allegations regarding the USSR's superiority in the sphere of nuclear armaments in Europe is obvious, NATO is hoping to conceal the essence of its decision on "arms upgrading" which is aimed at attaining superiority in nuclear armaments over the Warsaw Pact countries and altering the prevailing situation in Europe.

If this decision is implemented, it would be primarily the quantitative correlation between the sides' nuclear forces which would be violated. While the updating of the Soviet medium-range weapons does not alter the overall balance in this field, the deployment of an additional 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe would enable NATO to acquire a numerical superiority of approximately 50 percent with respect to medium-range weapons and would alter still further in its favor its advantage in numbers of nuclear warheads.

However, the danger to the cause of peace from NATO's "arms upgrading" lies not only in the disruption of the equilibrium of forces in Europe. There is also -- and this is extremely important -- a danger of the Soviet-U.S. strategic balance being altered in favor of the United States. The new U.S. missiles, being deployed in the immediate vicinity of the USSR's borders, would in fact perform the role of a strategic weapon for the United States. As the New York TIMES admitted, implementation of the decision to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Europe would mean that "the United States had deployed weapons in Europe for a specific purpose -- attacking the Soviet Union."

The deployment of the new medium-range U.S. weapons in West Europe is not a "retaliatory" step in response to the modernization of Soviet missiles. It is an important stage in the United States' preparation for a "limited" nuclear war and the transformation of the West European countries into a bridgehead for aggression against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Here Washington is obviously counting on thus reducing the risk of a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory. Incidentally, that is the true worth of U.S. concern for West Europe's security. The U.S. administration's decision on the production of the neutron weapon has confirmed that for the Washington strategists this region is just a nuclear firing range.

Understandably, the Soviet Union will not remain a passive observer of NATO's military preparations. If some people hope to exploit the talks to camouflage preparations for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons on the European Continent, they should know that the USSR will in that case have to take steps to restore the disrupted balance of forces.

But that is not what the Soviet Union is seeking. Our country is in favor of immediate constructive talks, honest accord and the lowering of the levels of military confrontation in Europe and on a global scale. The USSR is doing everything to avert a new spiral of the arms race in order to reduce the nuclear peril looming over Europe. It is from precisely these positions that it approaches the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. "The Soviet Union is prepared to conduct these talks seriously, honestly and constructively and to adhere strictly to the principle of the sides' parity and equal security," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on 1 October. "Only this principle can ensure the talks' success."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON NATURE, EFFECTS OF N-BOMB

PM071535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 3

[Candidate of Military Sciences Col I. Grabovoy article under the rubric "Readers Ask for Information": "The Pentagon's Neutron Gamble" -- first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] K. Davydov of Moscow, M. Sudoplatov of Tula, V. Krementsov of Klaypeda, V. Pinchuk of Arkhangelskaya Oblast and many others have asked the editorial board to describe the peculiarities of neutron weapons and the Pentagon's plans for using them.

In publishing this article today, we are carrying out these readers' request.

In the fall of 1960 America's TIME magazine featured an intriguing report that a U.S. nuclear laboratory was working on "the most secret of all secret weapons." It soon transpired that the reference was to attempts to create a nuclear weapon whose main casualty producer would be hard radiation, not the blast wave and thermal radiation. This would mean, as the Pentagon strategists explained ecstatically, that there would appear a "method of killing everything that lives, but leaving buildings untouched."

Even back then these sinister plans prompted great indignation all over the world. The Pentagon had to shroud them in a thick veil of secrecy. The development of neutron munitions was entrusted to the Livermore Radiation Laboratory in California. In the spring of 1963 the first version of a neutron warhead was tested underground at a proving ground in Nevada. Mindful of the international public's reaction, the United States was in no hurry to announce that the idea of a neutron weapon had, so to speak, taken on flesh and blood. It was only 11 years later, in January 1974, that a curious notice appeared in the new TIME. This indicated that the U.S. Government was "discussing the possibility of deploying a nuclear weapon that would kill personnel on the battlefield through an enhanced radiation effect." The notice remained "unnoticed." Thus the neutron bomb "gathered strength" in an atmosphere of strict secrecy.

It later transpired that by 1975 about 30 Sprint ABM missiles had been fitted with neutron-type warheads. However, the ABM system was banned. The attempts to adapt neutron warheads to the system were frustrated, but the people pushing the barbaric weapon kept plugging away. The new munitions were "brought up to snuff" in the deserts of Nevada, using funds officially appropriated for the Energy Research and Development Administration to construct dams and sewer systems. All this was revealed when, in 1976, the Carter administration deemed it necessary to legalize or, so to speak, legislatively christen the newborn weapon.

As though by command, Pentagon generals and the bosses of the all-powerful contracting firms, their lobbyists in the U.S. Congress and "hawk" scientists from Livermore rushed to the defense of the "neutron death."

In their zeal they went so far as to proclaim that the neutron weapon was "clean" and even "humane." However, they failed to fool the world public. Faced with massive protests, the then U.S. president did not dare sanction the deployment of this new variety of nuclear weapon.

But on 6 August 1981, on the 36th anniversary of the atom bombing of Hiroshima, cynically trampling on the memory of its victims and on the will and interests of the world's peoples, U.S. President Reagan announced a decision to start full-scale production of neutron weapons. It is now perfectly clear that the perfection of neutron-type munitions continued throughout these years in profound secrecy and that preparations were made for their production and deployment.

Just what constitutes the peculiarity of these munitions?

As is well known, on detonation any nuclear charge creates four main casualty producers. These are the blast wave, thermal radiation, hard radiation and radioactive contaimination. The point of the neutron type of nuclear charge is that the correlation between the casualty producers is deliberately changed in favor of hard radiation or, to be more precise, a neutron flux.

A nuclear fusion reaction is the most powerful source of neutrons. Compared with, say, the reaction of the fission of uranium or plutonium nuclei used in conventional nuclear charges, the fusion of heavy hydrogen atoms -- detuerium and tritium -- to form a helium atom produces 10 times more neturons -- elementary particles with no electrical charge. In order to make the neutrons the chief casualty producer, it remained to limit the quantity of energy going to form the blast wave, thermal radiation and radioactive contamination. In other words, to design a thermonuclear charge whose yield would be equivalent to the explosion of just a few dozen or hundreds of kilograms of conventional explosive -- TNT.

The foreign press is claiming that American specialists have succeeded in building a mini nuclear charge of this kind for the warheads of Lance tactical missiles with a range of up to 120 km, and also for 8-inch artillery ammunition. Just what might be the nature of the casualty effect of these "enhanced radiation warheads with limited thermal and explosive effect?"

According to foreign press data, a 1-kiloton neutron weapon explosion would immediately put out of action personnel within a radius of 800-1,000 meters and within 24 hours personnel within a radius of 1,200-1,600 meters. Despite the fact that the effect of neutron weapon explosions on buildings and transportation facilities is somewhat less than that of conventional nuclear weapon explosions of the same size, it is nevertheless very considerable. For example, in the case of a 1-kiloton neutron weapon explosion, the radius of the zone of total destruction and conflagration will be 150-200 meters, foreign publications report. Foreign experts draw attention to the fact that in the case of a neutron weapon explosion high-level induced radioactivity will occur in the irradiated zone which may rule out or considerably hamper the use of intact facilities in the area for several days.

Thus the neutron weapon is a new variety of nuclear means of mass destruction and is able to exert a comprehensive effect on troops, civilians, material and technical facilities and the locality.

It follows from the Western press that the intention is to use the neutron weapon in all types of battle. To get the nuclear [as published] warheads to the target it is planned to use tactical missile systems and self-propelled guns. Thus, it is planned to use Lance missiles to put missile launch installations out of action and they will also be used against tank columns and various rear facilities. Artillery too has an important part to play in the use of neutron warheads. Incidentally, the artillery pool has been substantially modernized in recent years. The range of U.S. 8-inch and 155 MM self-propelled howitzers has virtually doubled and is now 30 km.

Judging by foreign press data, the United States is also currently developing neutron warheads for the Pershing II missile system with a range of about 1,800 km and for cruise missiles too.

Washington's most aggressive military and political circles are extolling the new "superweapons," at times ascribing fantastic properties to it and predicting an incredible future for it. Some even insist that the neutron weapon will bring about nothing short of a "revolution in strategy," that its purpose is to destroy only troops on the battlefield while not harming the civilian population. These are the words the Pentagon uses in an attempt to give people the dangerous illusion that it is possible and permissible to use nuclear weapons in a "limited" war. From the military viewpoint such expectations are absurd and it is totally false to maintain that the neutron weapons will spare the population. This is why.

Troops can use existing means and methods to protect themselves against the neutron weapon. Namely: dispersal of the battle formation, rapid change of position, area or line of deployment, avoidance and disengagement from strikes, moving up close to the enemy, exploitation of the protective and screening properties of the locality and, finally, standard methods of personal protection. Fortification works provide a certain amount of protection. It is true that conventional tank armor reduces the dose of hard radiation by only a factor of 2-3 which hardly diminishes the amount of damage from the neutron weapon at all. But, foreign specialists believe that there are ways of strengthening protection in this area too. It is established that materials containing hydrogen -- for example, water and polyethylene -- are the best defense against fast neutrons, a layer of material around 15cm thick will ensure a 10-fold reduction. It was reported in the foreign press that the prerequisites exist for acquiring other materials capable of substantially reducing neutron radiation.

In other words, both now and in the future the consequences of the combat use of neutron weapons will be less destructive for the troops than for civilians and the environment. Scientists warn that these consequences will persist for a long period, affecting future generations. That is what Washington-style "humanism" actually looks like.

In its present form the neutron weapon has been "manufactured" by the Pentagon mainly for the "European theater of hostilities." So the U.S. ruling circles are making principally the European peoples bear the brunt of the consequences of this decision. In fact, it is not just the use but the very appearance of the neutron weapon in the NATO arsenal that is so clearly provocative. It sharply increases the likelihood of the occurrence of a nuclear conflict and its development into a nuclear world war. The neutron weapon could be a kind of detonator for a world nuclear conflagration. Those who are currently heading in that direction will not be able to sit it out snugly on the other side of the ocean.

SHISHKIN CRITICIZES IDEA OF NUCLEAR WAR VICTORY

PM070757 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 2 October carries on page 1 a 1,600-word article by Gennadiy Shishkin entitled "Let Us Remove the Nuclear Threat!" It emphasizes the importance of the USSR's latest initiative to reduce the nuclear arms rivalry of the two superpowers -- the draft declaration "Preventing a Nuclear Catastrophe" unveiled at the opening of the UN General Assemlby's 36th session -- in the face of the present U.S. administration's massive arms buildup program. The article dwells on the comments of Prof Herman Kahn in the 21 September issue of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, dismissing as "criminal" the notion he advances that the United States could fight and win a nuclear war.

LUXEMBOURG, GDR DELEGATES CITED ON MBFR PROBLEMS

PM071459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 4

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "At the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 3 Oct -- More than a week has elapsed since the day the delegations of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states participating in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe began the latest, 25th round of their dialogue. A press conference was held in the Hofburg Palace after the plenary session addressed by Ambassador E. Molitor, head of the Luxembourg delegation.

The theses of the Western representative's speech, which were expounded at the press conference, show that the NATO countries are still far from wishing to reach mutually acceptable accords at the Vienna talks and to conclude an agreement reducing the military concentration in the center of the European Continent.

Contrary to the accords reached earlier, the head of the Luxembourg delegation tried to substantiate the Western proposal to remove the question of reducing arms at the first stage of the talks and not to record in the first agreement a provision setting an upper limit on the numbers of air force personnel in both alliances.

The representative of the GDR delegation who spoke at the press conference emphasized that the Western diplomat's statement ignores the key issues of the talks, on whose resolution the reaching of an agreement primarily depends. Right from the start of the talks the socialist countries have pursued a clear and distinct policy of reducing the dangerous confrontation of the two military-political alliances' armed forces. The proposals submitted by them open up a real possibility of concluding the first agreement and indicate the way out of the impasse in which the talks find themselves, through the fault of the Western states. Furthermore, the GDR delegation's spokesman declared, the Soviet Union unilaterally withdrew from central Europe 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware. This was a signal attesting to the Warsaw Pact countries' readiness to embark on the practical reduction of military potentials. Unfortunately, the West did not hear this signal.

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT COMMISSION MEETS

PM070955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 2 Oct (TASS) -- The fifth session of the intergovernment commission for the overall coordination of cooperation between interested CEMA countries and the SFRY in implementing agreements on the mutlilateral specialization and sharing of the production and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in 1981-90 was held here on 29-30 Setpember. The commission adopted resolutions aimed at implementing the decisions of communist and workers party congresses in the countries party to the agreement on further enhancing the role of nuclear energy in consolidating the energy potential of the socialist community states. The commission also examined questions of equipment production and deliveries for the period through 1985.

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been in Bulgaria in connection with the intergovernment commission session. The meeting, held in a cordial, comradely atmostphere, discussed questions of the further development of cooperation in the production of nuclear equipment and the possibilities of intensifying specialization and production sharing in this field.

SCIENTIST CITED ON KISHINEV SOCIOLOGICAL SEMINAR

A&021326 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 30 Sep 81 p 4

[Kazimir Janoska report: "The World and Ideology: The Task of Social Sciences"]

[Excerpt] Prof Vilem Ivanov, deputy director of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stated:

This year problems related to the ideological struggle, to enhancing the socio-political culture of youth and of its mission in society were discussed particularly extensively in Kishinev. These problems were examined with a view to the social structure and level of development of the socialist relations in the socialist countries. In their reports the speakers used data obtained from a comparative analysis of problems concerning working conditions, the private lives, education and prospects of youth in conflicting social systems.

I participated in the work of one section. In addition to the scheduled report and contributions to the debate, topical questions of our times were also discussed, which oriented the young scientists' attention toward analysing burning problems of our times. We are living at a time when the activity of Western propaganda has sharply intensified and when its efforts to influence the minds of various groups of citizens of socialist countries and to encourage their discontent with the present social system have gained in strength. Under the slogans "free exchange of information," "political and ideological pluralism," "assertion of man's right to information," and so forth, the foreign political propaganda of the West is trying to impose on our people, particularly the youth, devious ideas and ways. In this situation it is essential for the working people to thoroughly acquaint themselves with Marxist-Leninist theory, in order to arm themselves with the knowledge of the laws of social development and enhance their consciousness. At the same time it is necessary to unmask the attempts at false interpretations of Marxism-Leninism. Nor it is possible to ignore the role which is being played in the propaganda of revisionist interpretations of Marxism by symposiums, seminars and schools in certain countries, for example, the FRG, the United States and Italy.

In this context I would like to stress the topicality and significance of the philosophical meetings in Kishinev. It is the main task of research to accumulate the experience of the present young generation of the socialist countries and to generalize and propagate it. At the same time it also is necessary to take into consideration the actual difficulties, complications and contradictions. A historically specific analysis of a concrete situation and its principled evaluation is the most important methodological principle of the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world. This principle is also the starting point in examining problems and in working out practical recommendations.

KORIONOV REVIEWS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

PM071421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Some 60 years ago, in the article "On the Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution" published in PRAVDA in October 1921, V.I. Lenin wrote that the issue of imperialist wars, of the dominant international policy of financial capital which engenders new wars and the unprecedented intensification of national oppression, robbery, brigandage and smothering of weak, backward, small nationalities by a handful of "foremost" powers -- "Since 1914 this has been the basic issue in the entire politics of all the world's countries. It is a matter of life and death for tens of millions of people.... And on this issue our October Revolution has opened up a new epoch in world history." In the nuclear age this issue becomes even more vital. And the decisive role of the land of the Soviets and the other socialist community countries in averting the new war being prepared by imperialism's adventurist circles appears before the peoples all the more imposingly.

For an Earnest Dialogue

International life is currently developing, above all, under the sign of the new peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state which purposefully implement the peace program for the eighties advanced by the 26th party congress.

The most important specific task of our time is to end the arms race unleashed by imperialism.

The Soviet Union, whose highest foreign policy aim has been and still is to ensure a lasting and just peace, is a resolute champion of totally banning and liquidating nuclear weapons as well as other types of mass destruction weapons. Our country actively supports the idea of creating nuclear-free zones and is resolutely seeking to turn Europe into a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. The USSR favors talks on all aspects of the disarmament problem.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the greetings message to the participants in the Perugia-Assisi peace march, "has long advocated talks on the limitation and, moreover, the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. We are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in western regions of the USSR compared with the present level -- but, of course, on condition that the matter of fulfilling the well-known NATO decision is removed from the agenda."

The new complex of Soviet peace initiatives has also determined the pivotal topecs in the work of the current 36th UN General Assembly session.

Under conditions when the intensification of the arms race is accompanied by the imperialist circles' advancing doctrines which proclaim the "admissibility" and "acceptability" of nuclear wars, the peoples' particular attention has been attracted by an urgent question submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration by the General Assembly: the draft political document "to prevent nuclear catastrophe." Expressing the peoples' vital interests, the Soviet Union urges: Avert mankind's slide into the nuclear abyss and prevent the irremediable. The first states and statesmen to have recourse to the use of nuclear weapons would be committing a very grave crime against mankind. There is not nor can there be any justification or forgiveness for those who make the decision to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

It is natural that the USSR's proposal, imbued with humanity, is receiving worldwide support. Representatives of a large number of UN countries advocate including the Soviet initiative on the session's agenda. It is being said both on the banks of the East River and far outside the UN building that such a proposal could only have been made by a power which is aware of its historic responsibility for the fate of present and future generations.

While the USSR is actively seeking new opportunities to preserve and strengthen detente and to give it second wind, Washington's efforts are in fact aimed at diverting the peoples' attention from this most burning problem and camouflaging the U.S. pursuit of military superiority with the "Soviet threat" bugaboo. The latest example of this is President Reagan's statements at his last press conference in Washington. Without a moment's hesitation the head of the administration began alleging that "the Soviet Union has made it very clearly understood" that in a nuclear war it "can achieve victory." However, it was authoritatively pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress: "It is dangerous folly to try to beat one another in the arms race and to count on victory in a nuclear war." But what does the U.S. President care for the truth if it is necessary to slander our country!

The world press continues to carry puzzled commentaries on U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's speech at the General Assembly session. The point is that in this speech the leader of the U.S. foreign policy department practically bypassed the question of preserving peace. The secretary of state's attention was directed elsewhere.

As is known, the time is drawing near for representatives of 8 industrially developed capitalist states and 14 developing countries to meet in Cancun (Mexico). Washington evidently realizes that at this meeting the developing countries' representatives will raise the question of what is preventing them from advancing successfully along the road of economic and social progress. And chief among these obstacles is the policy of Washington, which views the developing countries, above all, through the prism of its imperialist strategy. The people who have broken loose from the yoke of independence cannot fail to protest against the monopolies' predatory policy and against the territories of a number of developing countries' being turned into firing grounds and bridgeheads of the American military. This is precisely why the high-ranking American spokesman quickly decided to undertake an attempt to portray the United States in the role of such a "champion" of the developing countries' progress. However, the recipes he proposed will hardly meet with understanding and support in the liberated states.

In fact, the leader of the U.S. foreign policy department tried hard to recommend that developing countries have broad recourse to private foreign capital investments, to "encourage and support investors of capital" and so forth. However, it is obvious to everyone that if the liberated peoples took the path being foisted on them by Washington, the gains achieved with such difficult struggle would be lost.

Over the past few days there have been many diplomatic meetings of ministers heading their countries' delegations to the UN General Assembly session. Soviet-U.S. contacts have also been made.

Receiving D. Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Revolution Vanguard Party, on 1 October, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his talk with him that agreement had now been successfully reached with the United States on holding talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is prepared to conduct these talks seriously, honestly and constructively, adhering strictly to the principle of the sides' parity and equal security. Only this principle can ensure the talks' success.

At such a crucial stage it is particularly essential to have a consistent policy, leaving no loopholes for those who seek by any means to sow the seeds of discord and distrust among countries. The fact that there are those who like to fish in troubled waters was graphically demonstrated by the speech delivered at the UN General Assembly by the Beijing hegemonists' representative.

The Beijing leaders are maddened by the fact that the USSR's peace-loving policy is supported by the vast majority of mankind. They would like to distort and debase this policy at any price. This was the focus of Chinese delegation head Chang Wenjin's speech at the assembly. In an excess of anti-Soviet hysteria he went so far as to declare the USSR's new peace initiatives to be "stunts." This is just one more example of how, in the desire to paralyze the peoples' desire to combat the threat of war, the Chinese hegemonists are merging increasingly with the forces of imperialist reaction.

Acting in close fraternal unity with the other socialist community countries, the Soviet Union is prepared for dialogue and cooperation with all countries which stand for a considered sensible approach to the complex problems of the world today and with all forces seeking to strengthen international security.

Mounting Rebuff

The peoples are following closely the reports from Washington, which are putting them on their guard.

Today PRAVDA informs its readers of the U.S. President's announcement of a very large new militarist program which provides for the deployment of a system of mobile MX ICBM's and approximately 100 B-1 strategic bombers and the strengthening of sea-based missiles. Washington is taking a dangerous new step on the path of cranking the handle of the arms race, which may result in the further aggravation of international tension.

The new militarist preparations are being made in an atmosphere of mounting din over the notorious "Soviet military threat." The official function of the latest propagandist concoction recently emitted from the depths of the Pentagon and the CIA has become perfectly obvious. I refer to the brochure "Soviet Military Power." The objective of this falsification, which has given rise to gibes even in Western countries, comes down to trying to make Americans and the populations of the other NATO countries meekly drag along the increasingly heavy burden of military expenditure which is being foisted on them.

The militarists must be stopped before it is too late -- that is how the matter is put by the entire course of events. Time does not wait, it imperiously demands the mobilization of all those who hate war.

The workers movement and primarily its communist vanguard act as the herald of this struggle. Recent time has been marked by a considerable activation of the communist and workers movement in the sphere of the defense of peace.

A German Communist Party board plenum held in Duesseldorf appealed urgently to the FRG people to step up the struggle against NATO's nuclear missile plans and against the neutron weapon. Speaking at the plenum, H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, urged FRG ruling circles to be guided by a sense of responsibility for the world and by political common sense during the forthcoming Bonn talks with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Such a position, H. Mies said, would accord with the enormous significance which L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG has for the solution of the problem of "war or peace" and for the development of fruitful, mutually advantageous political and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG.

The Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee has published a statement which says in particular that imperialist forces are seeking to disrupt the prevailing equilibrium and achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries at all costs. The pursuit of this policy demands renewed vigorous action by all people of good will in defense of detente and against the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe, against the neutron bomb and for the holding of constructive talks.

The declaration adopted by the communist and workers parties of the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, the Near and Middle East and the Red Sea region at their representatives' September 1981 meeting was unveiled last week. The participants spoke of the need for more decisive action to remove the threat of war. The document points out the importance of the unity of all anti-imperialist and patriotic forces in order to decisively counter threats from imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. The participants stressed that communists' unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the main factor bringing together all anti-imperialist and antiwar forces.

The Spanish Communist Party held its traditional holiday under the slogan "Keep Spain out of NATO!" The party condemns the government's stance of refusing to hold a national referendum on the issue of NATO, into which the country is being dragged.

Communists have always regarded the peace struggle as the common concern of every section of the workers movement and of all peace-loving and democratic forces. They are honestly and sincerely holding out their hand to social democracy.

The social democratic movement has considerable potential in the task of preserving peace. The Socialist International now unites 48 socialist and social democratic parties and around 30 others parties and organzations. The mounting grassroots concern felt in these parties and organizations for the fate of peace was reflected by the Socialist International Bureau session held in Paris just the other day. The Socialist International issued an urgent appeal for a halt to the present arms race spiral and for the resumption of the disarmament process. Its bureau expressed its opposition to the production and deployment of the neutron bomb and called for an early resumption of the SALT process and a ban on chemical and biological weapons. It adopted a resolution stressing the importance of fully implementing all of the provisions of the All-European Conference Final Act and the need to convene a conference on the issues involved in military detente and disarmament in Europe.

As we know, a British Labor Party delegation recently visited the USSR. Its leaders were received by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Those taking part in the discussion stressed the important role and the responsibility of the workers movement and all democratic forces in the work of safeguarding peace and opposing aggressive policies. Addressing the British Labor Party's 80th annual conference, which has just closed, party leader M. Foot said that the delegation was deeply convinced by its Moscow visit that the Soviet leaders want talks and that they regard disarmament as an urgent necessity.

There are, of course, great divisions between social democrats and communists, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a common basis bringing the two mainstreams of the workers movement closer together: the struggle to remove the growing threat of war and to ensure a durable peace.

Rallying the forces opposed to the threat of war will be no easy task, but this is important, long-term work. The stronger the broadest possible front of advocates of peace, the more effective will be the efforts of peace-loving states and peoples and of all people of good will in seeking to protect man's future against calamity.

WEST STEPS UP SUBVERSIVE DRIVE AGAINST SOCIALISM

PM061429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Disciples of Obscurantism"]

[Excerpts] The weaker capitalism's positions become, the more tenaciously its servants cling to any methods which they imagine will shore up the moribund system. Imperialist reaction attaches great significance to methods of ideological influence, still hoping to win one of the decisive battles of the 20th century -- the battle for peoples' hearts and minds.

V.I. Lenin warned that it would be difficult to overcome the capitalists' ideological resistance, since that resistance is "the most deep and the most powerful." Life shows that this is precisely the case.

The victory of the socialist revolution in the world's biggest country frightened imperialist reaction. Immediately after the victory of October, the ideological disciples of the bourgeoisie, such as (E. Shtadtler), founder of the "Anti-Bolshevik League," urged the "mobilization of several thousand intellectuals who, as people who have recognized bolshevism in all its spiritual greatness, will be able to cope with this Bolshevik danger..."

The main target of this "political war" is the forces barring the imperialist adventurists' path -- above all the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. Imperialist reaction's current "crusade" is particularly hostile and aggressive toward real socialism.

At the 26th CPSU Congress it was noted that socialist states are having to solve their creative tasks in complicated international conditions. "It is a fact," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that the ideological struggle has markedly intensified. The West does not see it merely as an ideological battle. It is putting into operation an entire system of methods geared to undermining the socialist world and breaking it up."

"The imperialists and their accomplices regularly conduct hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They besmirch and distort all that happens in those countries. They see it as their main task to turn people against socialism."

False propaganda, cajolery and demagoguery, hypocrisy and incitement -- everything is used. "It is necessary to introduce our ideology into the social life of the communist countries," one champion of "political warfare" writes, "using all available methods of modern propaganda and psychological skill. It is recommended that indifference toward the aims of the communist state leadership be encouraged, exploiting national differences, religious traditions and even human weaknesses."

Subversive propaganda has become an important political instrument of interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs. The political and ideological sabotage against Poland is a graphic example of this. Imperialist political centers are clearly behind the forces involved in subversive activity against socialist Poland.

As is known, a special Poland group has been operating for a long time in the U.S. State Department. On instructions from senior U.S. politicians, the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, this group formulated and is implementing various action scenarios aimed at creating and maintaining controlled tension in Poland.

Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE), which have long been directly financed by the CIA, are hornet's nests of subversive activity against Poland and the other socialist countries. (It is characteristic that this fact was made public in the United States only 20 years after the financing began.)

Millions of U.S. dollars are flooding into RFE's coffers. Polish deserters constitute the largest group of turncoats employed at RFE. The number of "announcers" from the Polish ranks increased sharply prior to the events of 1980.

The RARET [Sociedade Anonima de Radio-Retransimissao Lda] radio relay complex operates in the small Portuguese town of Gloria. Portuguese radio gets only 0.5 percent of the complex's broadcasting time, the rest is taken up by subversive propaganda against the socialist countries, especially Poland. In particular, it is through RARET that "tactical advice" has been transmitted to counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland since 1980. The Portuguese weekly O JORNAL reported that only last year RARET received $6 million from the Munich headquarters of RL/RFE. Now the complex is being further expanded and equipped with seven powerful new radio transmitters. Remember also that eight RFE transmitters are operating in the FRG alone. In recent years the CIA has had at its disposal a total of more than 40 subversive radio stations scattered virtually all over the world.

"Psychological warfare" is an ingredient of imperialism's strategy of military adventures. The preparation of crisis situations is preceded by the artificial fueling of an atmosphere of hysteria and high tension. A person who lives constantly in an atmosphere of fear is easy meat for militarists and reactionaries. That is why intimidation of the population of the Western countries with the notorious "Soviet military threat" has now assumed such massive dimensions. The organizers of this slander campaign believe that frightened people can more quickly be made to accept the deployment of the new U.S. missiles and the idea of the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war.

The time has passed when imperialism's ruling elite considered it beneath its dignity to directly engage in "psychological warfare." Now representatives of the top echelon of power in the Western countries are buckling down to the dirty work.

DISARMAMENT KEY TOPIC FOR UN COMMITTEE SESSION

LD072002 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 7 Oct TASS -- Our main task is to work out an agenda for the special U.N. General Assembly session so that it should be possible to consider effectively the key problems of disarmament, said Mr. Ayeva, representative of Nigeria. Speaking here before a regular session of the Preparatory Committee of the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, he pointed out that the key problems included, in the first place, ways to curb the nuclear arms race and the relationship between disarmament and international security, and between disarmament and development.

In the opinion of Mr Garcia Robles (Mexico), the second special session should review the implementation of the decisions of the previous session on disarmament, and particular attention should be given to the nuclear disarmament talks.

The delegate of Kenya Mr Shitemi pointed to the need to work out a comprehensive agenda for the regular special session and to analyse in detail in the course of the session the state of affairs in the sphere of disarmament.

Viktor Israelyan, representative of the Soviet Union, stressed that the coming special session should give a fresh impetus to negotiations on concrete, pressing problems of arms limitation and disarmament.

Active efforts for easing international tension, curbing the arms race and removing the war danger are the most urgent, most burning problems of today, the Soviet delegate, said, and it was a striving to have them resolved that prompted the new Soviet initiatives. Specifically, the USSR proposed at the present 36th session that the General Assembly adopt a declaration to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

The consideration of disarmament issues at the second special session will be inevitably followed by debates on other questions, both those put forward earlier and new ones, the Soviet representative pointed out. He supported the idea that the discussion of new proposals be made a separate item of the agenda.

The Soviet representative stressed in conclusion that the Soviet Union was doing and would continue to do its utmost for the decisions of the coming special session to promote the implementation of the peace initiatives of our country and the constructive proposals of other countries, for these decisions to be directed at achieving concrete results in curbing the arms race.

HUNGARIAN URGES UNITY IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

PM070949 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Special correspondents R. Kolchanov and N. Yugov interview with Sandor Jakab, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council: "For the Good of Society and in Defense of Man"]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your opinion on the development of cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet trade unions?

[Answer] Cooperation between our two fraternal countries' trade unions has deep international roots. It was in the days immediately after Great October that Hungarian trade unions proclaimed the slogan "Let us follow the Russian example." And the Russian working class, even in those difficult conditions, gave the Hungarian revolutionary movement every support. Since that time our number one task has been and will continue to be the strengthening and development of ties with Soviet trade unions.

In recent years cooperation has gained in quality and content. Nowadays ties between Soviet and Hungarian trade unions are truly broad and comprehensive. Every year we dispatch and receive dozens of delegations at all levels.

The meetings between Soviet and Hungarian trade union leaders are of special significance. These meetings discuss, in a creative atmosphere, topical questions relating to production life and to the possibility of further expanding ties and the exchange of experience. The Soviet trade unions' 60 and more years of activity have been a schooling in trade union experience during the period of building developed socialism. We are holding more and more mutual consultations on specific questions, organizing meetings on professional interests, elaborating joint actions and exchanging worker teams. In short, one could already say that we have established a sound and flexible cooperation machinery which helps strengthen friendship between our peoples.

Highly promising as a form of cooperation, in my view, is the exchange of worker teams. Nothing brings workers together more than the chance of directly acquainting themselves with one another's working and living conditions, exchanging work experience and showing off their achievements. At this very moment teams of Soviet workers are working at the Csepel metallurgical combine and the Miskolc mine, directly exchanging concrete production experience with their Hungarian colleagues.

Our trade unions are operating in a concerted and effective manner in the international arena as well. We actively support all efforts by our governments in the struggle for the resumption of international dialogue and for relaxation of international tension.

Special significance attaches to the unity and cohesion of our trade unions and also the trade unions of other socialist countries in the present complex international conditions in which reactionary forces, above all U.S. imperialism, are trying to exacerbate the international situation and frighten the peoples of the world with the neutron and other nuclear weapons. I can assure our Soviet friends that our trade unions' most important task is to struggle for peace and for an end to the arms race.

[Question] How do you view the WFTU's role in the conditions of present-day international development?

[Answer] We attach tremendous significance to the WFTU's activity at the present stage. The federation plays an exceedingly important role in the protection and representation of the interests of working people all over the world. The world trade union movement now has a special responsibility for the fate of the working class and all working people. Unity and joint actions by all detachments of the international workers movement are now more important than ever. Without doubt the coming 10th World Trade Union Congress will play a most important part in the struggle for peace and in organizing a rebuff to the monopolies' offensive. The split in t[illegible]nks of the world trade union movement caused by the reactionary leaders of th[illegible]TU is doing great harm to the world trade union movement. The Hungarian Trade Union Council believes that the split is causing irreparable damage primarily to the international trade union movement itself, including the ICFTU, and the vital interests of working people of all countries. It reduces the effectiveness of working people's struggle to exercise their primordial rights and freedoms and improve living and working conditions, their struggle against exploitation and unemployment. At the same time, the split plays into the hands of monopolists and reactionary forces and makes it easier for them to deal with and to stifle the strike movement with the help of the treachery of the leaders of rightwing trade unions.

The WFTU has repeatedly appealed to all the trade unions of the world to join forces in the struggle for peace and against the monopolies' assault on working people's living standards. But the ICFTU leaders have not yet responded to the WFTU proposals.

The working people of the whole world and the progressive trade unions have the strength and the means to protect themselves and to prevent a worldwide nuclear war conflagration. Determination in the struggle and cohesion in the ranks are what we need.

REAGAN INTERVIEW ON NEW MISSILES, AWACS CITED

LD071534 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Oct, TASS -- Heightening an atmosphere of war hysteria and escalating the arms race, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in an interview with a group of editors of provincial newspapers, defended in his typical way a new program of building up U.S. strategic nuclear arsenals. He said, in particular, that the first 36 intercontinental ballistic MX missiles will be placed in silos now occupied by Titan and Minuteman missiles. Acccording to Reagan, this will allow the United States to win breathing space and develop a permanent method of stationing MX missiles, including their possible deployment in the air and on the sea. The point issue is to speed up the militarist program which even American Congressmen described as a "war program".

The U.S. President speculatively claimed that the construction and deployment of 100 MX missiles and 100 B-1 bombers would help the administration in conducting American-Soviet "arms control" talks. It is common knowledge, however, that this war program raises doubts as to the sincerety of the Reagan administration's "assurances" about its striving for serious talks with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the administration's militarist plans are subjected to serious criticism even in the U.S. Congress. Thus, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Melvin Price, said that the administration's plan to revive the program of building the B-1 bomber will not be necessarily backed in Congress. According to Congressman William Green, the President's decision gave the green light to the Pentagon to increase further military spending. The burden of the decision would fully rest on the federal budget and would be simply unbearable, he said.

Ronald Reagan also admitted in an interview that the sale of AWACS surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia was directly linked with the U.S. far-reaching militarist plans in the oil-rich Middle East region. This deal should be regarded in a broader context of the strategic importance of the Persian Gulf area, he said.

AS-SADAT DEATH CAUSES 'FEVER' ON STOCK EXCHANGE

LD071908 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1533 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 7 Oct (TASS) -- The killing of As-Sadat nas caused a fever on the New York Stock Exchange and on Western international currency markets. The rate for the dollar has gone down, and the shares in dozens of Americans companies have begun to fall on Wall Street.

The panic is no coincidence. In the last years of his presidency, As-Sadat firmly tied Egypt to the chariot of U.S. imperlist policy and opened wide the doors of his country to American capital. According to the statistical data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, direct capital investments by U.S. corporations and private citizens in Egypt now amount to almost $1.03 billion. Loans from American banks amount to at least $800 million. Exports from the United States to Egypt have grown from $1.4 billion in 1979 to $1.9 billion last year, and according to estimates they will exceed $2 billion this year. It is the fear of "big business" that As-Sadat's death may have a negative influence on its interests that has caused the fever on the exchanges.

SENATE COMMITTEE PASSES CIA SECURITY BILL

LD071500 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Oct. (TASS) -- The Senate legal committee has approved the White House's bill which will enhance even more the powers of the CIA and other U.S. espionage agencies in conducting their dirty operations inside the country and abroad. The bill envisages prosecution of any American who dares make known information about inappropriate activities by U.S. special services even if this information was received from non-secret sources.

According to observers, this measure is primarily directed against journalists and civil rights workers who repeatedly exposed in the press in recent years inappropriate actions by American special services.

PLANNED INCREASE OF FORCES IN INDIAN OCEAN NOTED

LD071026 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Oct, TASS -- The U.S. administration intends to escalate American military presence in the Indian Ocean zone. According to AP agency, three ships with military cargoes aboard will shortly leave the port of Southport (state of North Carolina) for the naval base in Diego Garcia where seven similar ships are already stationed.

According to Pentagon experts, this action will help double the length of combat operations by a U.S. naval brigade which will be moved there in case of a crisis situation, without the need for additional support.

GORBACHEV, CANADIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER MEET

PM070947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Minister"]

[Text] On 2 October M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Canadian Minister of Agriculture Eugene Whelan.

During their talks, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of the development of present-day agriculture and cooperation between Soviet and Canadian scientists in the sphere of agricultural science. Stress was laid on the importance of the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations in the interests of peace and the two countries' mutual advantage.

The talk was attended by V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; and Geoffrey Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA REPORTS BORDER VIOLATIONS IN INDOCHINA

PM071015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Provocations Go On"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Oct -- In the third quarter of this year the Chinese military has continued to undertake dangerous acts of armed provocation on the border with Socialist Vietnam and to stoke tension in relations between the two countries. This is stated in a communique issued here by the commission investigating the crimes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The Chinese violations of the SRV air and sea border have become particularly large in scale, the document notes. In September alone Chinese aircraft invaded the republic's airspace on 1,200 occasions, while Chinese warships violated territorial waters over 3,000 times. The Chinese military is continuing to hold the sectors of Vietnamese territory it seized illegally, counting on turning them into a bridgehead for repeated acts of aggression against the SRV. It is erecting military fortifications there and sending manpower and equipment to these areas.

The border regions of the northern Vietnamese provinces are regularly subjected to massive Chinese artillery fire. In the above-mentioned period large groups of armed Chinese soldiers have crossed the border and invaded SRV territory on 56 occasions and have undertaken bandit attacks on border posts and civilian settlements. As a result of the Chinese military's criminal actions, Vietnamese inhabitants have been killed and wounded and material harm has been done to the population of the republic's northern provinces.

Beijing is continuing to expand the scale of its sabotage and subversive activity against the SRV. In September the Chinese side dispatched 17 espionage and subversion groups to Quang Ninh Province alone.

Vietnam, the communique emphasizes, resolutely condemns these criminal actions, which are part of Beijing's great-power expansionist plans, and demands their immediate cessation.

Phnom Penh, 2 Oct -- The Thai military is persisting in its acts of armed provocation on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean SPK news agency reports that from 18 through 25 September alone, Thai aircraft violated Kampuchea's airspace on 10 occasions, bombing Koh Kong Province. Over this period Thai artillery opened fire on Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces on 67 occasions. Thai military subunits have frequently penetrated Kampuchean territory, while warships have entered Kampuchean territorial waters.

SOVIET WARSHIPS TO VISIT DANANG PORT 10-14 OCT

LD071328 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct, TASS -- In accordance with the agreement, a squadron of Soviet warships -- the missile cruiser "Varyag" and the escort ship "Razyashchi" -- is to come to the port of Danang for an official friendly visit (October 10-14). The squadron will be commanded by First Deputy Commander of the Red-Banner Pacific Fleet Vice-Admiral Nikolay Yasakov.

TIKHONOV, PHILIPPINE PREMIER EXCHANGE CABLES

PM301537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent C. Virata, prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines, a telegram in which personally and on behalf of the Soviet Government he conveyed congratulations on the latter's appointment to that post. In a reply telegram C. Virata expressed gratitude to N.A. Tikhonov and the Soviet Government for the warm congratulations. The telegrams express confidence that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Philippines will develop further for the good of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of world peace.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON SOLIDARITY'S DRAFT PROGRAM

LD071406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (TASS) -- The paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, commenting on the draft "program" being discussed at the mobbish assembly of Solidarity in Gdansk, draws the conclusion that this is "a document not of a trade union, but of a political party seeking to seize power." In this document, ideological, political, social and even foreign policy talks have been precisely those which are characteristic of a political party.

It is typical, the paper notes further, that the leaders of Solidarity are seeking to assure the public that the PZPR and the government have allegedly no program to lead the country out of its crisis, to improve the running of the economy, or to solve political and social problems. In this way they want the people to arrive at the conclusion that there is need for a change of rule.

In the draft "program," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, the intention to establish a new political system in Poland stands out distinctly.

The proposed form of state power includes bourgeois, liberal, anarchist, cosmopolitan and other views. It is also envisaged that power in such a state would be held by Solidarity, which completely contradicts the agreements signed by the government and Solidarity last year.

The paper draws attention to the fact that the authors of the "program" deliberately avoid the words "socialism", "socialist Poland" and "the socialist system." It is not by chance, the paper writes, that the present draft differs considerably from the "basic principles" for the activities of the trade union association published some months ago in the press. In that document there were no clauses about the political aspirations of Solidarity, whereas in the present draft presented to the Gdansk congress -- where the vast majority of delegates are full-time union staff -- the authors no longer conceal their intentions and ambitions. Thus, the rank-and-file members of Solidarity find themselves drawn into the politicking of its leaders. As PAP reports, a representative of the government for press affairs has reported that in the publications of various links of Solidarity, the scale of antisocialist, anti-Soviet and antistate propaganda continues to widen. The use of the trade union printing base for printing papers and books of an anticommunist content, he notes, has become a general phenomenon, which arouses anger and indignation both in Poland and abroad.

This phenomenon, the representative of the government stressed further, has reached such a scale that it became the object of investigation by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic. Under the slogans of "freedom of speech," and also behind the screen of "intra-union publication," activity is frequently being carried out which is harmful to the country.

In talks with representatives of Solidarity, the government has pointed out many times the impermissible nature of many publications, and the trade union leaders promised to call the editors to order. However, these statements remain unfounded. Solidarity publications, which bring into disrepute the social system and the allies of Poland, and which are aggressive in their nature, continue to appear.

INDEPENDENT STUDENTS ASSOCIATION SCORED

PM071211 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik report: "Whom the 'Independents' Are Serving"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Independent Students Association [NZS] occupies a special place in the motley mosaic of the Polish youth movement. This is precisely the organization on which the antisocialist forces operating in the country are gambling in their attempts to wrest youth away from the party, to sow among them distrust in the value of socialism and to push them onto the path of politically provocative acts.

Let us take a closer look at this organization. How did the NZS arise: Of whom and of what is it independent? Whom and what does it serve?

First There Was...Provocation

NZS figures regard the so-called student Solidarity committees as their historical "precursors." This was the high-flown name given to themselves by the small groups of young people in higher education establishments created at the initiative and following the scenario of an antisocialist organization -- the so-called Workers Self-Defense Committee (KSS) -- in several Polish higher education establishments in 1977. (You can read about the "self-dissolution" of the KSS-KOR counterrevolutionary grouping in our newspaper for 30 September -- editor). The first such committee emerged in Krakow. It was May -- the time of the traditional student festival, the "Juwenalia." I have attended "Juwenalias" many times. I have stood in the colorful crowd in fancy dress on the square by Saint Mary's Church while the mayor of Krakow solemnly presented the keys of the city -- a symbol of power -- to representatives of the "Aak's Brotherhood," the students. Henceforth they would rule the city. A carnival procession, joke competitions, a beauty contest, a comic song festival -- an atmosphere of sparkling gaiety seized and turned the most serious head...That May an accident occurred on the eve of the "Juwenalia" Stanislaw Pyjas, a fifth-year student at the Jagellonia University, died. A medical examination established that death resulted from lung hemorrage following a blow sustained in falling down a staircase (a large amount of alcohol was discovered in the dead student's blood). The prosecutor's office immediately set about investigating the circumstances of the case. But just a day later leaflets appeared in Krakow alleging that Stanislaw Pyjas had been beaten to death by the militia for cooperation with KSS -- this for the purpose of frightening others. This invented story was immediately taken up by Western mass media.

Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and other KSS figures, known for their pathological hatred of socialism tried to use the student's tragic death for their own vile purposes. Their emissaries travelled to Krakow and called for a boycott of the "Juwenalia" and the transformation of the student festival into a show of political mourning, that is, simply calling for provocative acts. The inciters succeeded in confusing and misleading some students. Crowds of well-instructed young thugs threatened to beat up the festival organizers, snatched microphones from the hands of the masters of ceremonies and demanded that clubs and discotheques be closed. But the student guards responsible for order at the "Juwenalia" and activists from the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] rebuffed the "troublemakers." The provocation did not succeed.

But the KSS figures have not given up hope of finding support among students. They are helping to create opposition groupings in the higher education establishmets, in particular student Solidarity committees. At their instigation the committees are organizing illegal meetings at which Polish history is revised, socialism and the power of the people are discredited and the expedience of Poland's international alliances is questioned. The committees' members print and distribute all sorts of lampoons of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet nature. They attack the SZSP and seek by every possible means to undermine its authority among young people in higher education establishments.

Since August 1980 the committees have emerged from underground and have been joining in the organization of a new student union.

Declarations and Demonstrations

The first NZS congress took place in Krakow last April. The congress was noisy, strident and confused and was reminiscent of some political farce. The main point for its organizers was to proclaim the creation of an organization hostile to the people's system and to Polish youth's socialist associations.

The new union's political complexion is revealed clearly enough by a statement on the NZS's attitude to other social and political organizations. In this statement the NZS publicly dissociated itself from any cooperation with the SZSP to which, let us note, the majority of young people in higher education belong, "in view of the differences in their ideological principles, goals and the organization's methods of activity." The "independents" blame the SZSP primarily for recognizing the PZPR as the leading political force in building socialism in Poland and declaring its own active participation in building socialism.

In its actions the NZS resorts with striking and dangerous readiness to strikes, acts of protest and street demonstrations, As a rule their goals have nothing to do with the genuine interests of the student body. One of the NZS's first actions was an "Italian strike" at Warsaw University. It was held in connection with the arrest of two students from Lublin for taking part in antistate demonstrations. A strike at Lodz's higher educational establishments followed. Its formal pretext was the demand for registration of the NZS in compliance with Polish legislation. In reality it was a large-scale political action designed to wrest higher education from any state control and to make the higher educational establishments an arena for the free play of political forces.

The organizers of the student strike in Lodz demanded in particular the abolition of the teaching of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and Russian language at higher education establishments and the elimination of practical production work. All this was concealed by demagogic arguments about "the need for the harmonious development of the student's personality" and "the humanization of the educational process." The political background to these demands is absolutely obvious. The NZS has resolutely opposed the award of grants to enter higher education establishments for students from worker and peasant families, thus confirming its orientation toward higher school elitism.

The Lodz demands created legitimate indignation among representatives of Poland's working class. Letters and statements adopted at party meetings in many enterprises evaluated them as revealing the student's reluctance to work, their desire to avoid fulfilling their civic duty and attempts to create a kind of privileged society.

What else can the NZS enter to its credits? the widely publicized exhibition of illegal samizdat literature organized at Warsaw Polytechnical Institute. Street demonstrations in defense of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] organization and the terrorist Kowalczyk brothers; the organizing of provocative speeches by Leszek Moczulski, chairman of the KPN political council, to student audiences; noisy gatherings outside the courtroom where the KPN leaders are currently on trial.

This list is quite eloquent. It convinces us that the NZS leaders, while reiterating their apoliticalness, are taking part in a foul political game. They do not care about the real concerns and anxieties of student youth or their social and domestic problems. A fact, incidentally, that they do not hide. One of the union's leaders contemptuously declared: "After all, the NZS was not set up monitor the size of cutlets in the canteen..."

Canteens and everyday concerns are beneath them! The ambitions of the NZS figures are growing. They are spoiling to enter big politics.

Thirty Pieces of Silver in FRG Marks

The NZS began operating in the international arena even before the union was registered and officially recognized. One foreign trip followed another. NZS emissaries visited student centers in Sweden, Denmark, the FRG, France and Britain. Their purpose was to publicize the new organization as the sole voice and defender of Polish students' interests. Contacts were established, above all, with student groupings of an extreme right or leftist-Trotskiyist nature. The voyagers were seeking sympathy and support from them, and not just verbal support. Unashamed to cry on the shoulder of Western colleagues, they begged for money and printing equipment. They got both. Not for nothing, of course. The price was public defamation of the PZPR's activity and discrediting of the socialist youth unions in Poland, the SZSP above all. The price was revelations loaded with the poison of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. The visitors from the NZS readily participated in various provocative gatherings -- for example, in a youth forum "In Defense of German Unity" and in meetings "For the Release of Dissidents" -- and fraternized with emigre rabble like the authors of the counterrevolutionary "Charter 77," who operate under the slogan of "joint struggle" against socialism in Poland and the CSSR.

The NZS emissaries found a particularly grateful audience in the FRG. A whole series of provocative rallies organized by the NZS committee for solidarity with Solidarity was held in 10 FRG higher educational institutions in May of this year. This committee's extensive publishing activity, in which articles slandering the socialist countries, the GDR above all, predominate, gives grounds for assuming that it is financed from quite definite sources -- by those forces which have not given up their hopes of recarving the political map of postwar Europe and "rolling back communism." These forces are echoed by the visitors from the NZS -- for which they are paid in ready cash. I cite a document signed by Wojtek Sikora, NZS representative at the Jagiellonian University (Krakow), and by (Kristof Krupp) on behalf of the committee for solidarity with the NZS (Cologne): "The following was collected to organize the NZS delegation's solidarity visit and in the form of gifts to this organization: Bremen DM190, Hamburg DM281.43, Bochum DM288.81, Frankfurt DM441.80, Heidelberg DM275.80, Stuttgart DM440 and so forth. Total -- DM2,895.24." That is the bookkeeping side of the campaign for "solidarity with the Polish students' struggle and defense of a student union independent of state and party -- the NZS." How can one fail to recall the old story of the 30 pieces of silver!

The NZS is working loyally for them. Its figures have mounted a broad propaganda campaign against the socialist countries' student organizations and rained down violent attacks on the international union of students in an endeavor to split the student movement. Precisely this aim was served by the international student conference held in Paris at the beginning of June this year, to which the NSZ sent a large -- 24-man -- delegation. The politial show staged in the auditorium of Paris University concluded with a decision to create a "student international" no less.

All these facts gave the Polish Government representative grounds for declaring at the meeting with Solidarity leaders that, if the NZS, which is operating under their wing, does not cease its anticommunist activity, then the union will be outlawed.

However, the Solidarity extremists do not intend to roll up the protective umbrella beneath which the NZS extremists are operating. And no wonder. They have the same aims -- the dismantling of socialism in Poland -- and the same methods -- provocations, demagoguery and blackmail. This is precisely why voices are being heard increasingly frequently among Polish students and youth to protest against the NZS leaders' inflammatory activity.

'TOPICAL' POLISH THEME IN NEW NOVEL REVIEWED

PM071539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Yuriy Zhukov review of A. Chakovskiy's novel "Victory": "Consolidating Peace"]

[Excerpts] As the events connected with the rout of Hitlerite Germany recede into the past, the universal interest in that dramatic period becomes keener. This interest is prompted not only and not so much by a desire to study history as by a concern to learn from those distant events. That is why Aleksandr Chakovskiy's new political novel, published in three parts in the journal ZNAMYA, has attracted great interest.

It is to the author's great credit that he has managed to demonstrate convincingly that the decisions made in Potsdam, for all their supreme historical significance, did not mark the final victory in the struggle for a peaceful settlement in Europe -- there lay ahead very complex and dangerous events, a long road demanding total commitment by the advocates of the preservation and consolidation of peace.

Potsdam was destined to play a great part in history, but it was only the beginning, the author writes, of the path to lasting peace and it would take many more years and intensive efforts by the new leaders of the party and the Soviet state to achieve the all-round recognition and consolidation of what was decided at the Potsdam conference.

For two long weeks a most difficult diplomatic battle was waged in Potsdam. The Soviet delegation, headed by I.V. Stalin, was up against delegations from the two strongest capitalist powers of the day, the United States and Britain, led by Truman and Churchill.

It should be said that as a result of the Conservatives' failure in the 1945 elections, Chruchill had to resign at the height of the talks and his place was taken by the new British prime minister, Attlee. But this did not change the correlation of forces.

Moreover, U.S. President Truman was in a state of what might be described as euphoria at the time: The atom bomb had just been tested at a secret site in the American desert near Alamogordo. Truman was confident that Stalin would be somewhat more compliant when he learned what an awesome "superweapon" America possessed. He totally dismissed the idea that the Soviet Union might respond by creating its own atomic weapon.

However, the Soviet delegation did not give into the blackmail. It continued step by step to seek the adoption of documents which would serve as a reliable foundation for peace. Meanwhile, our scientists, engineers and workers, headed by Kurchatov, were pulling out all stops to speed up the creation of a counterbalance to the U.S. bomb...

"We cannot allow America or any other country to have, in the future, a decisive military superiority over us," Stalin says in the novel at a conference with members of the Soviet delegation. "We must tell all our enemies and our none too reliable friends that it is futile to talk to us from positions of strength.... The Soviet Union needs the atom bomb for defense, not for attack. We do not have it yet. But we will. And soon...."

A great many things in the novel have an extremely topical ring even today. This is understandable: The main policy lines determining the actions of the talks participants are topical even today -- they are manifestations of a long-term policy which goes back to the twenties.

You are reminded of its topicality when you read the chapters devoted to the wrangle over the fate of Poland which was one of the main issues in the Potsdam battle for peace.

"What is to become of it? Does it become once again a Western armed outpost against the Soviet Union, a link in a cordon sanitaire like the one which separated the Soviet land from Europe before the war? The obedient servant of a Britain weakened but hopeful of recovering its strength with America's help?" The author shows that these questions were central to the thinking of Truman and Churchill and then Attlee and Bevin. They had "one aim: to prevent the creation of a new, independent Poland and to resurrect on the border with the Soviet Union their own capitalist and essentially counterrevolutionary state."

They would do anything, even wreck the conference, to achieve this aim. But the Soviet delegation, supported by Poland's representatives, headed by Beirut, was unmoveable.

Then, A. Chakovskiy relates, U.S. Secrertary of State Burns suggested to Truman a prefidious new gambit: Give way on the question of restoring Poland's age-old western lands seized by Germany and... "buy the country" by granting it unlimited loans. Burns called this a "delayed action bomb."

"With Beirut around," he said, "our delayed action bomb may not go off. But is it not conceivable that his successors will be far less ascetic, far less circimspect and far more liable to believe in the unattainable -- the possibility of transforming their country into a Garden of Eden without having to work day and night? Even if they are unable to pay off the old debts it does stop them from taking on new ones. We will move in with new loans.... We will advise them accordingly."

How reminiscent all this is of what is currently happening in Poland!....

SHEVARDNADZE REPORTS ON TALKS IN HUNGARY

PM070857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent S. Dardykin interview with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee: "Unity of Brother-Peoples"; date and place not specified]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has been in Hungary on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Dardykin asked delegation head E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to describe the results of the visit.

The week filled with meetings and impressions which the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation spent in fraternal Hungary, will remain an unforgettable one for each of us, E.A. Shevardnadze said. We were the guests of a country which has achieved remarkable successes in the development of its economy, science and culture. Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party, the Hungarian working people are successfully resolving the crucial tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress, which was an important milestone on the path of building a developed socialist society.

Wherever the Soviet delegation's path led, whoever its members met during those days -- party or state leaders, deputies, workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia or young people -- we constantly felt the sincerity and depth of the feelings of friendship which people in Hungary have for our country and for Soviet people.

The Hungarian comrades invariably asked us, on our return home, to convey cordial greetings and the warmest wishes to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the leadership of your party and state, and the entire Soviet people. For our part we were happy to convey to the Hungarian National Assembly and the Hungarian people cordial greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit served as a fine opportunity for exchanging experience of communist and socialist building. Our meetings with Comrade Janos Kadar, outstanding leader of socialist Hungary, eminent figure in the international communist movement and great friend of the Soviet Union, will remain a lasting impression of these days. Our delegation's meeting with Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, also took place in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality. Our talks with the Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Comrade Antal Apro, speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly, were useful and fruitful.

Thanks to the full program prepared for us by our hosts, we had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves with various aspects of fraternal Hungary's life. We were able to sense the intense work rhythm of Budapest and, by meeting the Hungarian capital's leaders and visiting its main construction sites, to take a glimpse into the future of this fine city which is rightly proud of its historical and architectural monuments. The delegation members spent 2 days in the dynamically developing Hajdu-Bihar County and its center, Debrecen. Our acquaintance with the Debrecen ball bearing combine collective was for us one more testimony to the great leap that Hungarian industry has taken during the years of the people's power and to the degree of skill and industry of the country's working class. We also visited some big agricultural enterprises -- the (Babolna) agrocombine and the Red Star agricultural cooperative in Nadudvar.

In visiting industrial and agricultural enterprises and new construction sites and in meeting Hungarian working people, we were convinced again and again of the life-creating constructive strength of socialist integration and Soviet-Hungarian cooperation. Our countries' multifaceted ties are becoming richer and more substantial every year, covering literally all aspects of the two fraternal peoples' lives. The regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar make an invaluable contribution to the further intensification of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP, the Soviet Union and Hungary, and between our peoples.

It is perfectly understandable that during the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit to Hungary the talks also focused attention on urgent international problems. Both our countries are seriously worried about the acute worsening of the world situation caused by the course being steered by Washington and NATO toward an unrestrained arms race and stoking of tension. At the same time we are unanimous in the opinion that the steady determination of the socialist states and all progressive peace-loving forces to defend peace and avert the threat of nuclear war can erect an obstacle in the way of further aggravation of the situation and ensure a turn from the buildup of armaments toward their reduction, from confrontation toward talks, from deterioration toward improvement in the international political climate.

People in fraternal Hungary undividedly support the specific program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress for the struggle for peace under present-day conditions, and the Soviet peace initiatives. Our friends assess the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the World's Parliaments and Peoples" as a document of exceptional importance and as a timely and far-sighted political step.

Those taking part in the Soviet-Hungarian talks noted with satisfaction the total unanimity in their approach to all questions discussed.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet we invited a delegation from the Hungarian National Assembly to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

We are returning home deeply convinced that the unity of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples is firm and indestructible, E.A. Shevaronadze said in conclusion. It is the unity of peoples who have chosen a common great goal and are marching hand in hand toward it, a time-tested unity of brother-peoples.

AUCCTU DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD071836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation led by Comrade Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, has ended an official friendly visit to Romania. It was in Romania at the invitation of the Romanian General Trade Union Confederation Central Committee. In the course of the negotiations, the sides briefed each other on the tasks and current activities of Soviet and Romanian trade unions and exchanged opinions on a number of issues concerning the international trade union movement. The delegation was received by Ceausescu, the president of Romania.

OGARKOV, OTHERS ATTEND CSSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM071013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army, Maj Gen J. Novisedlak, military and air attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, organized a reception on 2 October.

The following were at the reception -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogorkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin and Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army Gen G.L. Tsinev, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Lt Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; Army Gen V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards; and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, was present.

The military, naval and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the USSR were among the guests.

REPORTS ON ZAMYATIN ACTIVITIES IN WEST GERMANY

Talks With Wischnewski

PM071017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Bonn, 2 Oct, TASS -- H.-J. Wischnewski, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has received L.M. Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Information Department, who is visiting here, and had a friendly talk with him.

Exhibition Opening

PM071057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Dortmund, 2 Oct, TASS -- An exhibition of the history of the Soviet political poster has opened here, in the major industrial center of the Ruhr, in connection with preparations for the forthcoming visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has been organized with the assistance of the USSR V.I. Lenin State Library and the Rhine-Westphalia Society. The exhibition shows numerous posters, from the early days of the Great October Socialist Revolution to our time. They reflect the Soviet people's building of a developed socialist society.

The exhibition was opened by G. Samtlebe, mayor of Dortmund, and L.M. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES DEMICHEV ACTIVITIES IN OSLO

PM060851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Stable Element in Cooperation"]

[Text] Oslo -- A Soviet exhibition of "Monuments of Scythian-Sarmatian Art" has opened in the national gallery in the Norwegian capital. It is being held in accordance with the program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Norway in 1979-83.

Taking part in the opening ceremony were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who is here on an official visit, Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund, deputies of the Storting (parliament) and representatives of the public of the Norwegian capital.

Addressing those present, P.N. Demichev said that the exhibition's opening indicates the deepening cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Norway.

K. Frydenlund stressed that the long-term agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Norway is a stable, important element in relations between the two states. It offers an opportunity to become more familiar with the two countries' present-day life and history and promotes the development of contacts in many spheres of science, education and culture.

P.N. Demichev met with E. Forde, Norwegian minister of church and education. During the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of further developing and deepening Soviet-Norwegian relations in the sphere of culture. The ministers stressed the importance of stable cultural cooperation to improve mutual understanding and strengthen good-neighborly relations between the two countries' peoples.

A reception was held in the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of P.N. Demichev's official visit to Norway. The reception was attended by Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund, E. Forde, Norwegian minister of church and education, other members of the Norwegian Government, deputies of the Storting (parliament), representatives of the Norwegian Communist Party leadership and the "Norway-Soviet Union" society, figures in culture and art and heads of diplomatic missions in Oslo.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, met with Norwegian Prime Minister G. Harlem Brundtland today. During the talk, which took place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere, a wide range of questions were touched on concerning the current international situation and the further development of Soviet-Norwegian relations, including relations in the sphere of culture.

P.N. Demichev briefed the Norwegian prime minister on progress in implementing the peace program for the eighties which was adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, and in particular on the new peace initiatives put forward by the USSR at the 36th UN General Assembly session. Yu.A. Kirichenko, USSR ambassador to Norway, took part in the talk.

On the same day, P.N. Demichev laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet servicemen in the Vestre Gravlund cemetry in Oslo.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH FINNISH AIDES

PM070815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- Routine political consultations were held in Moscow 28-30 September between I.N. Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and M. Tuovinen, state secretary of the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which the main international problems, first and foremost the problems involved in strengthening peace and detente and achieving disarmament, and the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe in accordance with President U. Kekkonen's proposals and in the light of L.I. Brezhnev's replies to questions from a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI were examined. Questions concerning Soviet-Finnish relations, which are developing successfully, were discussed at the same time.

Taking party in the consultations, which were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, were Finnish Ambassador to the Soviet Union J. Hallama and USSR and Finnish Foreign Ministry officials.

NURIYEV RECEIVES SWEDISH FARM MINISTER DAHLGREN

PM070959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- On 29 September Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Swedish Agriculture Minister A. Dahlgren. In the course of their conversation questions concerning the expansion of cooperation between Soviet and Swedish organizations in the agricultural sphere were discussed. V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture, and C. de Geer, Swedish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PORTUGUESE FISHERMEN RESCUED IN ATLANTIC

LD081036 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Riga, 8 Oct, TASS -- Soviet seamen have rescued three wounded Portuguese fishermen who were subjected to a piratic attack in the Atlantic Ocean. This news came today to Riga to the Navigation Safety Inspection of the Western Basin of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries.

The incident took place in the Atlantic, about fort-five miles to the west of Mauritania's shores. A motor rubber boat approached a small Portuguese fishing vessel, the Portoseuta, and three unidentified people boarded. After looting the vessel and firing at it, the pirates disappeared.

The fishermen's distress call was received at the Sovetskaya Litva floating base. Soviet fishermen approached the Portuguese ship and found out that one of the crew members was killed and three wounded. Another two Soviet floating bases -- Rybatskaya Slava and Mickiavicus-Kapsukas -- also arrived at the scene of the incident. Surgeries were performed on the wounded people at the Soviet ship hospitals, and bullets removed. The life of the Portuguese fishermen is now out of danger. The Sovetskaya Litva has transported them to the port of Las Palmas in the Canary Islands.

AKEL LEADER QUOTED ON ARMS RACE, CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD071932 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Nicosia, 7 Oct, TASS -- The risk of the outbreak of world war three will remain while imperialism, primarily American imperialism, is carrying on the arms race, said Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the AKEL [Progressive Party of the Working People] at Larnaca. He characterized the decision of the U.S. administration on the full-scale production of the neutron bomb and the new arms buil-up programme announced by President Reagan as a crime against humanity. The arms race will result in another, thermonuclear war, Ezekias Papaionnou said.

The attempt to justify the arms race by the so-called "Soviet threat" is a lie. The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone, nor is threatening anyone. The peace proposals which it is consistently advancing are aimed at preserving detente, spreading it to the military field, limiting the nuclear arms race and eventually achieving complete disarmament.

Addressing himself to the Cyprus problem, the AKEL general secretary stressed that the Cypriots' tragedy was rooted in the policy of the NATO countries toward Cyprus and in the presence of foreign troops and military bases on the island. We have no doubts, he said, that the imperialist circles are seeking to resolve the Cyprus problem in their own interests. They are stubbornly trying to achieve a division of Cyprus and to turn it into a military bridgehead and a base for their "rapid-deployment forces". That is why the Cyprus people, Ezekias Papaionnou pointed out, demand the withdrawal of the occupation forces and all other foreign troops from Cyprus territory, and the dismantling of foreign military bases and radar stations on Cyprus.

MOSCOW CEREMONY MARKS CYPRUS NATIONAL DAY

PM071003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- Representatives of the Soviet public celebrated the Republic of Cyrpus' national holiday, Independence Day, in Moscow on 29 September. A soiree organized by the USSR-Cyprus Society was addressed by the republic's ambassador to the USSR, A. Angelidhis.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT, WORLD REACTION REPORTED

LD071626 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, Anwar as-Sadat, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was assassinated in the Egyptian capital on Tuesday. News agencies say that the assassination was carried out by a group of soldiers taking part in the military parade which was organized on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the October 1973 war and the fourth anniversary, according to the Hegira Year, of the first trip by As-Sadat to occupied Jerusalem.

As-Sadat died as a result of the injuries he received. On the same day, the Egyptian Government held an emergency meeting and decided to convene the People's Assembly in extraordinary session to choose a candidate for the presidency. Mr Sufi Abu Talib, the present speaker of the People's Assembly is temporary acting president. Vice president Husni Mubarak has been appointed supreme commander in chief of the armed forces. A state of emergency has been declared for 1 year. Additional security measures have been taken and the guard has been strengthened on a number of government buildings.

Speaking on Egyptian radio and television, Mr Husni Mubarak said that Egypt will continue to honor all its international commitments, including the peace treaty with Israel.

The assassination of President as-Sadat has aroused quick and varied reaction both inside and outside the Arab world. Israeli Prime Minister Begin said: I have lost not only a partner in the peace process, but a friend. He also expressed the hope that the Camp David process will continue, just as President as-Sadat wholeheartedly desired.

U.S. President Reagan said that America has lost a close friend. At the same time, according to news agencies, calls are being made by the U.S. ruling circles for the new Egyptian leaders to continue President as-Sadat's peace efforts in the Middle East. The reaction of the U.S. defense secretariat to As-Sadat's assassination is rather significant. On the same day the Pentagon issued an order to the Rapid Development Forces to raise their preparedness, and to the U.S. 6th fleet in the Mediterranean to consolidate security measures.

Reaction in the Arab world to As-Sadat's assassination was different. PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said: The assassination of the Egyptian president has asserted the fact that the just cause of the Palestinians lives in the heart of the great Egyptian people. Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah said: What happened to As-Sadat shows beyond any shadow of doubt that any settlement in the Middle East which ignores the Palestinian cause is doomed. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: As-Sadat's death is a historic lesson to any one who paves the way for Israeli domination and the policy of expansion in the Arab world. Leader of the Egyptian National Front Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli said: The action which has been carried out aginst As-Sadat was inevitable, because the acts of oppression which the president carried out against his political opponents were bound to turn into violence against himself.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS 'PLOTS' AGAINST IRAN

PM070803 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 40, 2 Oct 81 p 10

[A. Ulanskiy article: "Iran: Presidential Election in Tense Atmosphere"]

[Text] A presidential election is set for 2 October in Iran. This will be the second election of a head of state in a little more than 2 months, as M.A. Raja'i, the president elected in July after the removal of A. Bani-Sadr, was killed 30 August as a result of an explosion in the government residence. (Prime Minister M.J. Bahonar died with him.)

Forty-four people were put forward as presidential candidates. But the council to monitor the fulfillment of the constitution approved only five candidacies. The range of contenders with a real chance of success is even more narrow. Moreover, it is reported from Tehran that people there are sure that the religious figure A. Hoseyni-Khamene'i, general secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party, will win. The other candidates also represent that party.

The present election campaign is being mounted in an extremely tense domestic political atmosphere. There are reports virtually every day from Iran of terrorist acts against officials of various ranks and representatives of the clergy, and of attacks on various institutions, including the headquarters of local forces of the Council of Guradians of the Islamic Revolution, "revolutionary committees" and so forth.

And virtually every day the Iranian press reports the shooting of dozens of people charged with terrorism or armed resistance to the authorities "with the aim of overthrowing the existing Islamic regime." "Terrorism and repression are feeding each other," the Paris paper L'HUMANITE wrote 22 September, expressing "the deepest anxiety over the future of the Iranian revolution," which is "openly anti-imperialist and essentially liberating."

Indeed, the internal turmoil in Iran is certainly playing into the hands of those external imperialist circles that are seeking to revenge the overthrow of the shah's regime, which faithfully served imperialism, especially Washington, and want to put Iran back on its old track. Surely that is indicated by the remark made by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in mid-September in an interview with the Washington POST: "We must do everything in our power to ensure that the Iranian regime is ultimately in line with Western values and the Western orientation." Just what a "Western orientation" is like is something the Iranian people thoroughly realized and experienced back under the shah. And although the secretary of state complained that at the present time "there is little we can do," it is clear that the American special services are not wasting time.

It is no accident that NEWSDAY, published in New York state, has openly indicated without diplomatic circumlocutions that "in Iran now there are forces that might one fine day express a wish to restore to some extent the alliance with the United States...."

Certain circles in the West are even hoping for a restoration of the monarchy in Iran. Otherwise why would there be any need to dredge up in the French magazine PARIS MATCH the remarks of the son of the deposed Iranian shah and, what is more, under the dynastic name of Reza II?

In short, imperialist forces have not come to terms with their defeat and are weaving a network of intrigues and plots against independent, republican Iran. And in these complex circumstances for the country the fact that, while denouncing American imperialism and its intrigues, certain Iranian figures are for some reason equating the "two superpowers" -- the United States and the USSR -- cannot but cause perplexity, at the very least. The same applies to equating the two political concepts of West and East.

Leaving aside the unfairness and total invalidity of such judgments, this approach weakens the genuinely anti-imperialist trend of the Iranian revolution. Isn't that what Washington is gambling on?

IRANIAN LEADER SAYS U.S. INVOLVED IN PLANE CRASH

LD072056 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Oct (TASS) -- Mohsen Rezai, commander of the corps of the 'Guards of the Islamic Revolution.' stated U.S. involvement in the crash of the Iranian military transportation plane "Hercules C-130", as a result of which high-ranking persons, including Colonel Namju, minister of defence, and General Fellahi, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, died on September 30.

Speaking at a press conference, he stated that investigation which has been carried out produced "interesting results", which indicate that the crash of the plane is the consequence of electronic jamming created by the airborne warning and control system (AWACS). Mohsen Rezai did not rule out a possibility that the terrorist action was carried out in close cooperation with U.S. agents who have entrenched themselves in Iran.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD CABLES BREZHNEV ON TREATY

LD072052 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct (TASS) -- Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, emphasises that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union is the result of the historical development of relations betweer the two countries.

In a message to Lenoid Brezhnev on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty, he writes that "(years of) experience confirms the development of the relations fully accords with the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the two countries and promotes the success of joint struggle as well of the struggle by the forces of socialism and progress throughout the world against aggression, exploitation and attempts at establishing imperialist dominance, for peace, justice and security in the whole world."

Having described the treaty as a historic landmark of relations between the two countries and as the basis of new and new impulses of cooperation between them, Hafiz al-Asad writes: "the importance of the treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union as the basis of firm resistance to the policy of aggression which is pursued by imperialism and its accomplices, and as the basis of our struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its types and manifestations, including Zionism, and of the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries in the cause of achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East has become still more clear and obvious in the light of the events of the year that has passed since the signing of the treaty."

"The events revealed imperialism's and Zionism's stubborn (?determination) to carry out the policy of conspiracies and aggression in our region and in the international arena."

"Under the present-day conditions in which our region and the whole world live in," the message goes on, (?leave confident) the relations of freindship and all cooperation between our two countries, relations which form a clear expression in the treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union, will play their role in the success of our struggle against conspiring and aggressive [word indistinct] and will effectively promote the attainment of the lofty goals for which we strove when signing the treaty.

LATE REPORT: MUBARAK REAFFIRMS POLICY COURSE

LD081112 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct, TASS -- Husni Mubarak, the presidential candidate in the Arab Republic of Egypt, told correspondents on Wednesday that there would be no changes in Egyptian policy and that the Arab Republic of Egypt would remain true to all its international commitments, treaties and agreements. Noting that the situation in the country remained stable, Mubarak at the same time pointed out that the state of emergency act would remain in force pending special instructions by the authorities.

PAPER REPORTS FIRING OF DEPUTY OIL MINISTER

PM071607 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by V. Sevastyanov, responsible controller, CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission: "The Cost of Connivance"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission recently examined the question of the negligent use of equipment and materials intended for increasing oil output at the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry enterprises. Strict party punishment has been meted out to Deputy Minister V. Sokolov, who is responsible for the rational use of resources in the sector. E. Khalimov has received a party punishment and been relieved of his duties as deputy minister of the petroleum industry. In our experience such incidents are the exception. Nevertheless, one cannot fail to think about the motives which ultimately led to adverse consequences.

As is well known, during extraction, over half of oil stocks are left underground. Thus scientists and experts have been set the task of increasing oil output by applying new methods of working on strata. The importance of this task is obvious if you consider that the center of oil extraction has now shifted to regions of the country which are difficult to reach and have complex natural and climatic conditions and where laying roads and equipping oilfields involve a great expenditure of forces and resources.

A new task always requires the most responsible approach, particularly in this case: Increasing strata oil output is one of the main avenues of scientific and technical progress in the sector. Expert forecasts confirm its long-term future: Increasing strata oil output to 55-60 percent will make it possible to obtain a further 100 million to 180 million tons of oil annually. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, the Ministry of the petroleum Industry was to have taken the first step toward this peak. The step was doubly crucial however, because success would have opened up a broad highway of progressive new manufacturing processes.

In 1976 a decision was taken by which the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry was to have introduced new methods for increasing strata oil output in a number of regions of the country even during the 10th 5-Year Plan and, by this means, to have obtained a perceptible increase from existing fields. Taking the problem's importance into account, considerable resources were allotted, including money for the purchase of some foreign materials and equipment.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry utterly to evaluate the full importance of the task set. To begin with, its solution was consistently entrusted to some ministerial administrations whose workers were, at times, not even capable of coping with the new work. Finally, a special administration for increasing strata oil output was established. But it was set up in a formal way: For 18 months it did not have its full complement of personnel.

Consequently, according to E. Khalimov's evidence, the new administration's establishment led to...a weakening of organizational work.

What could one expect in such a situation from a leader responsible for assimilating new machinery and progressive manufacturing processes in the sector? It would seem, the most purposeful action -- to the point of raising the question at the ministry collegium or appealing to higher organs. But instead, both at the collegium and in report documents, E. Khalimov tried to present matters as though all was well.

Such a position on the part of a leader is fraught with the graves consequences: It, in fact, deprives him of the moral right to demand the strict fulfillment of assignments by subordinates, makes them slack and even corrupts them. All this leads to a weakening of executive discipline and, ultimately, even to the disruption of crucial tasks.

When the control deadline had passed and an account was demanded of what had been gained by using the new methods of working on strata, quite reassuring figures appeared in the reports. No, the oil workers did not assert that they had reached the plan indicators. It was merely noted modestly that they were very close to them. However, things were running smoothly only on paper.

A check showed that throughout the entire 5-year plan the ministry had done practically no serious work on increasing strata oil output by using the new methods. The report indicators were... simply invented.

The fact that the country had been undersupplied by millions of tons of oil was aggravated by a further circumstance: The considerable resources allotted for equipment for increasing oil output had been spent for nothing. A neglectful attitude to the task itself had engendered a wasteful attitude to valuable material objects. When the controllers went to the oil extracting regions they discovered thousands of cases containing imported reagents dumped along the roadside, thrown into spent wells or even... used as the foundation of a railroad embankment.

Equipment, too, a considerable part of which was imported, was kept in similar conditions. Of course, it had become rusty, been pilfered or ruined. At the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz, Komineft and Mangyshlakneft production associations alone, uninstalled equipment worth tens of millions of rubles had been piled up. Throughout the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, equipment for increasing oil output worth R36 million had not been installed and over 40,000 tons of chemical reagents had not been used.

As is often the case, former deputy minister E. Khalimov tried to justify the disruption to the crucial task by references to subcontracting ministries and to his own job, which prevented him from visiting places and establishing the true state of affairs. But are these justifications acceptable if, although failing to cope with immediate official commitments, he found time for other occupations?

In particular, ducking the prevailing situation and without informing the minister, E. Khalimov worked for half pay as a professor at the Moscow Petrochemical and Gas Industry Institute. Moreover, he systematically undertook the paid editing of various materials at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Organization, Administration and Economy of the Oil and Gas Industry, an institute subordinate to the ministry. So as to avoid unpleasant explanations concerning the sources of his extra income, E. Khalimov resorted to direct violation of party rules -- he began to underpay his party dues.

Thus, neglect of official duties and the use of an official position for mercenary aims led a ministry's leading worker to lose his sense of party and civic responsibility.

Of course, E. Khalimov did not live or work in a void! Around him there were people who saw very well his attitude to a crucial task. Some ministerial leaders are now trying to explain the disruption of work on increasing oil output by reference to the problems' complexity, haste and the bad study of the task from the beginning. However, from behind the fence of these "objective reasons," a lack of control and connivance clearly show through. The fallaciousness of such an approach was condemned once again in a recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Monitoring and Verification of Execution in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." As the verification has shown, within the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry apparatus the system of monitoring the activity of subordinate organizations and enterprises has not been very efficient.

The party and government are paying great attention to the petroleum industry, giving it constant support and providing the necessary resources. Unfortunately, instead of increased responsibility, a false idea emerged among the ministry's leaders that people do not judge winners. Among executives there appeared carelessness, disregard of questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and a conniving style of management.

It would seem that all of this ought to have alarmed the ministry collegium and party committee even before the control organs' intervention. But the party committee, authorized to monitor the administration's activity, made a poor scrutiny of the apparatus' daily work. The collegium and party committee reconciled themselves to the fact that instead of adopting decisive measures to overcome the backlog in fulfilling the responsible task and their own instructions, repeated orders were issued and the proper demands were not made of those to blame for the disruptions.

Minister of the Petroleum Industry N. Maltsev and new party committee Secretary I. Leshchints, having self-critically evaluated the activity of the ministry apparatus and of those directly to blame for the disruption of the government assignment and also the shortcomings exposed by the verification, are now taking effective measures to eliminate them. At sessions of the collegium and the party committee there has been keen and exhaustive talk about apparatus workers' responsibility and ways to enhance it. Firm demands have been made of specific culprits. But, it seems this negative story should serve as a warning not only for workers of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry but also for those of other ministries and departments.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES SOVIET CONSTITUTION

LD071940 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 7 Oct 81

[By TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet Union today celebrates Constitution Day. Four years ago, on October 7, 1977, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted at its extraordinary session the new fundamental law of the land.

The Soviet people are proud of their constitution. The rights and freedoms recorded in the constitution are broader and [more] diverse than those proclaimed in various international documents, including the universal declaration of human rights.

The Soviet Constitution actually ensures genuine quality of all citizens before law: Any violation of equality -- along racial, national or any other lines -- is punishable in the USSR according to law as a criminal offence.

Our constitution not only proclaims the right of Soviet citizens to work and leisure, health protection and maintenance in old age and sickness, to housing, education and use of cultural achievements. What it is more important, the constitution has guaranteed the exercise of all these rights.

The right to work is ensured in the Soviet Union by a planned development of the economy, free vocational training and skill upgrading. There have been no jobless in the USSR since 1930. The right to health protection is ensured by the system of free state medical assistance, the right to social security -- by state pensions, to receive which one does not have to make any preliminary contributions or deductions. The right to housing is ensured by large-scale state housing construction, free distribution of housing and the world's lowest rent. The right to education is ensured by free education at educational establishments of all types, including those of higher learning.

Socialism -- the most humane social system in the world -- has made real the basic right of every man -- the right to dignified existence without exploitation, to the creation of conditions for allround development of the individual. The Soviet Constitution actually guarantees this to Soviet people.

PARTY OFFICIALS' COURSES OF STUDY COMPLETED

PM061317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] The studies of chiefs of the party organizational work sections of union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms have ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They spent 1 month studying topical questions of the theory and practice of communist building, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's organizational and ideological work in the light of the tasks set in the report of L.I. Breznev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Great attention was devoted during the study sessions to problems of further improving party organizational work, improving the style and methods of the activities of party committees, stepping up monitoring and verification of the execution of party and government directives and strengthening the link with the masses. Questions of selecting, placing and training leading cadres and strengthening organization and discipline were examined in detail. An important place was occupied by questions of party leadership of the socialist competition to fulfill the targets for this year and the 11th 5-Year Plan, to enhance efficiency and work quality in all links of the national economy and to achieve the greatest results with the least expenditure.

The students were addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; G.S. Pavlov, administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; B.P. Yakovlev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.I. Sibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; K.M. Bogolyubov, N.A. Petrovichev, V.I. Drugov, and M.I. Polyakov, first deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee departments; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; A.I. Shitov, first deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; V.A. Medvedev, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; professors and teachers at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and other educational and scientific establishments in the city of Moscow.

The study sessions covered in detail the experience accumulated by local party organs of leadership of economic development and of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress, to make more rational use of production potential, to strengthen ideological education work and to improve internal party life. The following delivered reports on these questions to the students: S.F. Medunov, first secretary of the Krasnodarskiy Kraykom; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Obkom; I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostovskiy Obkom; B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Sverdlovskiy Obkom; A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkentskiy Obkom; L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; N. Ya. Suslov, second secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; Yu. N. Yelchenko, first secretary of the Minsk Gorkom. Questions of party leadership of state and public organizations were also covered during the lessons.

In the seminar study sessions there was a wide exchange of experience of work on improving the qualitative composition of party ranks, strengthening primary party organizations and enhancing their role in implementing party policy, developing internal party democracy and strengthening party discipline. The students familiarized themselves with the work experience of a number of party organizations in the city of Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast. They had meetings with scientists of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and Institute of Marxism-Leninism on questions of developing historical party science, as well as with workers of central newspapers and journals.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA-ATA ALL-UNION CONFERENCE

PM061241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Fraternal Friendship Forever"]

[Text] An all-union scientific and theoretical conference, "Russia's Progressive Role in the Historical Destiny of the People of Kazakhstan," which has opened in Alma-Ata is devoted to the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia. Taking part are social scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and scientific institutions of all the country's fraternal republics and party and soviet workers.

Kazakhstan's voluntary affiliation to Russia accorded with the aspirations of the Kazakh and Russian working people, linking them forever by a single destiny, Acad P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said. It played an exceptionally progressive role in all spheres of the economic, social and cultural life of Kazakhstan's working masses despite the antipopular policy of autocracy. One of its most positive results was the dissemination of progressive democratic Russian culture and social thought in the region. Hand in hand with the Russian and other peoples, Kazakhstan's working masses struggled selflessly for many years against the system of autocracy and serfdom and against feudal despotism.

B.A. Tulepbayev, vice president of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, and other participants in the conference stressed that Russia's progressive role in the destiny of the people of Kazakhstan began to be manifested to the utmost in the Soviet period. Only Great October and the party of the Bolsheviks brought to the Kazakhstan expanses the true flowering of the economy and culture and the people's true spiritual and social rebirth. The entire period since October in the Kazakh people's life has been a genuine triumph for the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

Those taking part in the conference are noting in their speeches that the social scientists are being faced primarily with the task of further elaborating questions of internationalist education and the improvement of national relations.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the conference.

The conference will last 3 days.

REPORT ON MOSCOW TEACHERS' DAY MEETING

PM071021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark Teacher's Day was held on 2 October at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. Distinguished production workers and 5-year plan leaders, figures of culture and science and Moscow pioneers came to congratulate the teachers.

In the presidium were M.A. Suslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, workers in public education, and representatives of the public.

M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, delivered a report.

The Soviet teachers assured the party and government that they would give all their efforts, talent and inspiration to the education of staunch fighters for Lenin's great cause.

PRAVDA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR STATE BANK

PM071241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 81 p 2

["Biggest of All," article by V. Alkhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank, under the rubric "The USSR Gosbank is 60 Years Old"]

[Text] It was 60 years ago, on 4 October 1921, that V.I. Lenin signed the degree founding the country's state bank. In October 1917, elaborating a program for the socialist restructuring of society, he stressed: "Socialism would not be realizable without big banks.... A single state bank, the biggest of all, with departments in every volost and at every factory -- that would be nine-tenths of the socialist apparatus. It would mean statewide bookkeeping, statewide accounting of the production and distribution of products; it would be, so to speak, a kind of skeleton for socialist society" ("Complete Collected Works, Vol 34, p 307").

At all stages of socialist and communist building, money, credit and banking activity have on the whole been used actively by the Communist Party and the Soviet state in executing the basic economic and political tasks in strengthening our motherland's might, increasing its production forces and improving the people's living standard.

In its 60 years of activity the USSR Gosbank has become the world's biggest bank. It is a unified, centralized system incorporating 4,428 banking institutions and nearly 80,000 savings banks. The bank has day-to-day links with the activity of every plant, factory, sovkhoz, kolkhoz, institution, construction site or other enterprise or organization. It acts as the sole issuing bank, organizing and controlling the circulation of money, as a bank for short-term and long-term credit and financing of capital investments in individual sectors, and as the country's cash and accounts center.

In conjunction with the Foreign Trade Bank, the USSR Gosbank organizes and handles international accounts and credit for Soviet foreign trade, carries out transactions involving foreign currency and gold, establishes foreign currency rates against the ruble and carries out current monitoring of the fulfillment and state of the Soviet Union's foreign balance and balance of payments.

Our party and government devote particular attention to the circulation of money, implementing a policy of constantly ensuring the stability of the Soviet ruble and strengthening its purchasing power on the basis of increased production of material goods.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly noted that the rapid development of sectors producing group "B" output is a task of priority importance and tremendous political and economic significance. At the CPSU Central Committee's October (1980) Plenum he said: "Increasing the people's well-being also requires substantial steps forward in the production of consumer goods. Steps which affect both the quantity and quality and range of these goods. This is also important for the development of the economy, the strengthening of labor incentives and the reinforcement of the circulation of money."

On the basis of these demands, banking institutions, in conjunction with ministries, departments, associations and enterprises, are constantly working on revealing and utilizing reserves for increasing the output of industrial and food goods and the volume and types of paid services offered to the population. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years, for instance, enterprises in industry and the local economy were allocated credits to the tune of about R5 billion above the sums provided for in the plan for purposes associated with extending consumer goods production and developing the network of service enterprises, the movie theater network and telephone facilities.

A subject of constant concern for the USSR Gosbank is that of ensuring the timely payment of wages to workers and employees. At the same time it watches over the economical expenditure of ready cash and monitors the utilization of wage funds, the numbers of workers and employees envisaged in the plan and also the established correlation between the rates of growth in labor productivity and the growth rate of average wages.

The savings banks are a most important component of the USSR Gosbank system. Thanks to the constant increase in monetary incomes there has been an increase in the influx of resources from the population in deposits, the total sum of which was R156.5 billion as of the beginning of 1981. At present the savings banks provide the population with more than 60 different types of service. Many of these services are enjoyed by every Soviet family.

The activity of the savings banks organically combines the interests of each investor with the interests of the state, which utilizes sums of money amounting to many billions of rubles for providing credit for the national economy and for sociocultural measures. The country's working people, entrusting their savings to banking institutions and savings banks, can be confident that their deposits are reliably protected by the law and guaranteed by the Soviet state.

Major tasks in the sphere of developing savings matters are being resolved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The successful implementation of these tasks will be promoted by the decision on making the administrative organs of the savings bank system subordinate to local soviets and union and autonomous republic councils of ministers as well as to USSR Gosbank organs.

The bank's monetary resources in the form of the loans fund increase from year to year on the basis of the planned, dynamic development of the economy. This ensures a constant increase in credit investments in the development of the national economy, the implementation of sociocultural measures and the expansion of foreign economic ties. The volume of all credit investments reached R275 billion at the beginning of 1981.

The scale of credits to industry is very considerable. Today, as is known, nearly every second ruble of circulating capital in industry is created on the basis of bank credit. In giving credit to industry, Gosbank institutions do everything possible to help increase the proportion of the overall production volume accounted for by those sectors which do most to determine technical progress, as well as those sectors which are directly connected with improving the people's living standard.

Bank credit plays an important part in the development of the agrarian-industrial complex, in resolving the food program, in strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture and in further deepening production specialization and concentration. By far the greater part of credit to agriculture is used for the construction of livestock complexes and poultry units, the acquisition of machinery, modernization and retooling and the strengthening of the repair base. Thus the provision of credit to agriculture through the Gosbank is very active and diverse. It is important for the credits granted to be utilized by kolkhozes and sovkhozes economically with a more effective return.

The role of the USSR Gosbank and the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments in the Sphere of Capital Construction has been increasing substantially recently. In order to speed up the commissioning of production capacities and projects, a system is being introduced whereby accounts are settled between clients and subcontractors for fully completed and commissioned enterprises ready to produce output and provide services. In making capital investments, banks seek to concentrate them on the most important construction sites. Thus in 1980 in agriculture alone, because of the dispersal of resources, upon the Gosplan's suggestion, 4,300 new projects were not accepted for financing and were excluded form the plan. This made it possible to speed up the completion of construction projects commenced earlier.

Having broad credit and monetary relationships with all sectors of the national economy, the USSR Gosbank must make fuller use of its entire arsenal of resources to strengthen the economy and ensure true autonomous financing by associations and enterprises and improve the credit and accounts machinery in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The banking system has a prominent place in the development of foreign economic ties. Lenin's idea of a state currency monopoly is embodied in practice in the USSR. The USSR Gosbank ensures the concentration of currency resources in the hands of the state and their planned utilization. The USSR Gosbank in conjunction with the USSR Foreign Trade Bank organizes accounts and credit services for the entire complex of foreign economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and foreign countries. The USSR Gosbank's economic ties with banks in the socialist community countries are strengthening and broadening. Businesslike cooperation between the USSR Gosbank and central banks and a large number of commercial banks in industrially developed capitalist states and in developing states is developing successfully.

Business contacts now exist with 1,742 banking institutions in 124 states. Among the banks with which major credit, accounts and currency operations have been regularly organized for many years now are leading commercial banks in France, the FRG, Italy, Britain, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Spain, Japan, India, Algeria, Iraq, Libya and elsewhere.

Soviet banks abroad give substantial assistance in the development of the USSR's economic ties with foreign countries, the organization and implementation of international settling of accounts and credit for foreign trade. Such banks are currently in operation in Britain, France, the FRG, Austria, Switzerland and other countries.

The USSR's banking system participates actively in the resolution of such an important national economic task as that of expanding the country's export potential by means of granting credits and improving the quality and competitiveness of export products. The USSR, having rich fuel, raw material and other resources and also diverse output from its processing industry, has great potential for increasing exports of goods and receipts of freely convertible currency. This creates a good basis for Soviet banks' activity in the international currency markets, and also for developing cooperation with banks in Western countries in the sphere of currency and credit relations.

In this connection Lenin's instructions on the role of gold in the international accounts of a socialist state should be recalled. Lenin spoke of the need to form gold resources and maneuver them skillfully and also of how "it is necessary to protect gold in the RSFSR, sell it at a higher price and purchase goods with it more cheaply" (Vol 44, p 226). Following these precepts, the Communist Party and the Soviet state display constant concern for preserving and increasing the gold reserve. However, the fluctuations of the capitalist market often lead to individual periods of change in the planned volume of sales of Soviet goods intended to pay for imports. In such cases the USSR, as a gold-extracting country, can make use of gold sales in order to increase imports, in particular in order to overcome disproportions caused by unforeseen circumstances.

USSR Gosbank workers are currently working intensively on implementing the tasks arising from the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The entire activity of the USSR Gosbank system in the eighties is aimed at ensuring the all-round active furthering of the fulfillment of party and government decisions on the country's economic and social development on the basis of a consistent increase in the effectiveness of the monetary, credit and accounting machinery and the strengthening of its influence on the attainment of high production efficiency and work quality at all levels of the national economy.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 6-7 Oct

LD080336 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-7 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 October

The combined feed industry of Altayskiy Kray is ahead of plan in production. Since the beginning of the year 670,000 tons of highly nutritious combined fodder has been produced, significantly more than had been produced at the same time last year. (0001 GMT)

Grain growers in most of the Ukrainian oblasts have completed sowing of winter crops in the best possible time. This year there are almost 10 million hectares of land sown to winter crops. (0300 GMT)

Penzaskaya Oblast farmers have overfulfilled the plan for plowing work of an area of more than 1.5 million hectares. (0300 GMT)

The farms in the central areas of the Kuban have started sowing winter crops. Winter crops occupy almost 2 million hectares. (0304 GMT)

Machine operators in Orenburgskaya Oblast today completed the plowing of soil on the 4 millionth hectare. This is four-fifths of the entire spring crop area. (0304 GMT)

The last potato-picking combines are today leaving the fields in Mordovia. Sugarbeet picking has also ended. The soil has been prepared for the spring sowing on practically the entire acreage -- more than 750,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

Tashkentskaya Oblast is completing the rice harvest. In the republic as a whole, this crop has been cut on 90 percent of the acreage. Many farms are threshing an average of 70 quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

Soviet scientists have developed 10 new varieties of wheat with yields up to 8 tons per hectare. The wheat is also drought-resistant. Seeds have been given to cooperative farms free of charge. The regular introduction of new, better varieties of crops is part of the government's program of the intensive development of farming. (0800 GMT)

Amurskaya Oblast farms have begun the soya harvest. It is to be cropped from 500,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Moldavian farmers have completed the sowing of winter crops, which now occupy 400,000 hectares. The greater part of this has been sown to Odesskaya-51. High-yield varieties of short-stem winter wheat bred locally have also been sown on large areas. (1200 GMT)

7 October

Orenburgskaya Oblast farms have harvested corn for silage. In all, about 6 million tons of succulent fodder have been produced. (1100 GMT)

All potatoes have been cleared from the 380,000 hectares of fields in Belorussia. (1400 GMT)

Vegetables occupy 1,267,000 hectares in the country this year. By 5 October vegetables had been harvested from 67 percent of the total crop area. Procurement organizations have received more of these crops than last year. (2300 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN END-SEPTEMBER HARVEST ROUNDUP

PM070909 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Agricultural Review" by N. Osychkin, "Finishing Harvest Work More Quickly"]

[Text] Farmers in many parts of the country had warm, sunny days at the end of September. Competition has developed far and wide for the speediest completion of all field work and fulfillment of plans and targets on product procurement and for a fitting greeting to All-Union Agricultural Worker's Day.

In the RSFSR 68.2 million hectares of grain have been cut -- more than 94 percent of the sown area. Some 67.3 million hectares have been threshed. Harvesting is already over in most parts of the republic. It is still under way on the final hundreds of thousands of hectares in East Siberia and the Far East. It is important not to take additional measures to speed up the shipment of grain from the threshing floor to the state granary and to seed and forage storehouses.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tyumenskaya, Vologodskaya and Kaliningradskaya Oblasts and the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR overfulfilled grain purchase plans hard on the heels of farms in Stavropolskiy Kray and Kalmytskaya ASSR Farms in the Kuban, on the Don, in Tomskaya Oblast and other areas continue to send off grain. The virgin-land Svetlinskiy Rayon in Orenburgskaya Oblast had a big success when it shipped 280,000 instead of 131,000 tons of grain to the elevators.

Plans for the sale of grain to the state were fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia; they have sent 1.8 million tons to the state, including 850,000 tons of winter rye. Many farms in Azerdaijan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Lithumia, Kirgizia, Estonia and some Ukrainian oblasts have completed their plans.

Farmers in Kazakshstan have finished harvesting their final, 25th million hectares. Now farmers, truck drivers and procurement workers are concentrating on fulfilling high pledges on the sale of grain to the state. Many collectives in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts have already completed their plans and targets. Shipments of grain to elevators and reception centers must be stepped up all over the country. The fulfillment of grain sales targets is the law for every farm.

Some 1.6 million hectares of corn have been harvested for grain -- 45 percent of the plan. Ripe cobs are being harvested in the Ukraine, in Moldavia, in southern Kazakhstan and in the North Caucasus. The work rate must be stepped up, especially in places where industrial techniques have been used to grow the corn. Drying and processing of the grain must be carried out everywhere immediately after harvesting, and correct storage msut be ensured. We cannot have damp cobs dumped in great heaps, as has happened in the past. This leads to spoilage and to a reduction in the commercial and sowing qualities of the grain.

Mass harvesting is under way in all rice-growing areas. Some 421,000 hectares have already been cut -- 68 percent of the sown area. Swaths have been threshed on 303,000 hectares. There have been good rice harvests in Kazakhstan's Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts, where many crews are threshing 250 quintals of rice per day. Some 84 percent of the sown area has been cut in Rostovskaya Oblast, 82 percent in Krasnodarskiy Kray, 76 percent in Astrakhanskaya Oblast, 46 percent in the Dagestanskaya ASSR and 9 percent in Primorskiy Kray. The most important task is to prevent loss and spoilage and to fulfill pledges for the sale of this very important hulled crop to the state.

Millet and buckwheat have not yet been harvested everywhere. Little grain from these crops has been procured. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must adopt a prudent approach to peas and other pulse crops when harvested in order to sell as many as possible to the state and establish solid seed stocks.

The interests of the food complex demand a determined acceleration of the sunflower harvest and an increase in the quality of the oilseed. So far only 1.5 million hectares have been harvested -- 35 percent.

A good example of rapid threshing of this crop was set by farms in Glodyanskiy Rayon in Moldavia -- they have already finished harvesting and obtained 27 quintals of oilseed per hectare. They used industrial cultivation techniques and arranged close production collaboration with the Beltsy oil and fat combine. Vegetable oil yield exceeds 1 ton per hectare of sunflowers in the rayon.

But this is not the case everywhere, unfortunately. Sunflower heads are fully ripe everywhere, but farmers are in no hurry to thresh them. Some 42 percent of the crop has been harvested in Stavropolskiy Kray, 28 percent in Voronezhskaya Oblast, 19 percent in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, 10 percent in Volgogradskaya Oblast and 9 percent in Saratovskaya Oblast.

It is the busy period in the beet fields. Some 2.1 million hectares of roots have already been lifted, which is over 57 percent of the area. Progressive methods are being used to harvest beets in Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast, and in Belgorodskaya Oblast fields, where the harvest is nearly finished. At the same time, it must be said that in a number of areas a large gap has opened up between lifting and carting the roots from the fields.

Other crops continue to be harvested. The cotton harvesting rate is rising in Central Asia and Azerbaijan. Some 90 percent of the fiber flax has been pulled. Hemp, tobacco and fodder lupine are being harvested and perennial grasses are being threshed for seed. The first 28,000 hectares of soybeans have been harvested. Many farms in Kirgizia are obtaining 20-25 quintals of soybeans per hectare.

Some 2.4 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted. This is 77 percent of the planted area. Potato growers in Belorussia and Bryanskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts are competing to fulfill their pledges. However, little more than one-half of the potatoes have been harvested in Tulskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts. Workers on vegetable plantations are urged to speed up deliveries of vegetable to cities and industrial centers. So far 735,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested -- 58 percent. Over 9.5 million tons have been sold to the state.

Large areas are covered with the green shoots of winter crops -- wheat, rye and barley. Fall sowing has been carried out on 33.7 million hectares. Winter crops grown for grain occupy 29 million hectares -- 79 percent of the plan. Fall plowing has been carried out on 64.4 million hectares -- considerably more than by the same time last year. But the work rate in establishing a foundation for the next harvest is still inadequate -- it must be raised every day.

POTATO, BEET HARVESTING PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM061341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 1

["Agricultural Review" by A. Pazhitnev, "Tactic of the Harvesting Toil"]

[Text] The winter crop fields are covered in a green mantle. Even in the country's eastern regions the harvest has already come to an end. The grain growers are concerning themselves increasingly with the future harvest, and the row crop harvest is at its height.

Harvesting on the cotton plantations is underway on a broad scale. A good raw cotton harvest has been grown almost everywhere. Azerbaijan farmers, for instance, have resolved to sell the state 1 million tons of cotton. The cotton harvest is also proceeding successfully in Bukharskaya, Ferganskaya, Surkhandarinskaya and Tashkentskaya Oblasts. One-third of the sunflower area had been harvested and flax pulling is nearing completion. This work is being held up somewhat on farms in Latvia and Ivanovskaya, Kirovskaya and a number of other oblasts.

It is an arduous time for the potato growers. Tubers have been harvested from 77 percent of the sown area. At the same time some farms in Ryazanskaya Oblast, for instance, are behind schedule with their harvesting. Thus, by the end of September the Krasnaya Zarya Kolkhoz, Ryazanskiy Rayon, had lifted potatoes from just one-fifth of the planted area.

Fall weather, as is well known, is unsettled. Today it is extremely important to choose the correct tactics for the harvesting toil and to make extensive use of the maneuvering of equipment, allowing no stoppages. Precise interaction among all the elements in the harvesting process -- that is what determines success. The sugar beet plantations, which cover 3.6 million hectares, require particularly great efforts and concern. The roots have been lifted from more than half that area. The work pace is considerably more rapid than in previous years. In the past week sugar beet was lifted from 700,000 hectares. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have introduced flow methods and flow and transshipment [potochno-perevalochnyy] methods making it possible to deliver output to the refineries in good time.

The biggest area sown to sugar beet is in the Ukraine. Here extensive use is made of the experience of the Yampolskiy Rayon workers, following whose example the arable farmers, transportation workers and sugar refinery workers have concluded contracts on collaboration. The joint struggle for a good end result is bearing good fruit. The harvesting and processing of roots is proceeding smoothly, in accordance with previously compiled schedules, in Zhitomirskaya, Odesskaya and Kharkovskaya Oblasts.

Delivering the sugar beet to the reception point no later than the day after it has been dug -- this rule is being followed on many farms. It is well known that a delay in processing the roots leads to tangible losses of produce. Every day of delay results in a 0.1 percent reduction in the sugar content. Therefore the paramount task of the harvesting and transport detachments is to prevent a gap between digging and transporting the beet. The schedules must be the immutable law of the harvesting toil.

However, in some oblasts of the RSFSR a large quantity of unshipped produce is piling up on the beet plantations. Frequently interruptions in the harvesting process occur because of the transport workers' poor work. In Belgorodskaya Oblast, for instance, over 460,000 tons of beet are lying in the fields while in Kurskaya Oblast the figure is 475,000 tons. This is connected primarily with the vehicles' poor productivity. One vehicle here ships about 10-13 tons per shift. That is 2-3 times less than could be delivered if the drivers' work were well organized.

There are still frequent cases where vehicles arriving on farms to ship beet are diverted to other projects. Sometimes they stand idle because of the defects. Thus, Ternopolskaya Oblast beet growers were sent 7,000 vehicles yet only 4,800 are engaged in shipping the roots.

In a number of oblasts not all equipment has been brought out into the plantations. As a result lifting of the roots is behind schedule here. There are many unrepaired units in Altayskiy Kray and Nikolayevskaya Oblast. In Bogoroditskiy and Volovskiy Rayons, Tulskaya Oblast, only half the avaible equipment has so far been moved out into the plantations. On a number of farms the beet growers' labor has been badly organized. On the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz, Volovskiy Rayon, for instance, no concern has been displayed for the timely preparation of headland. This is now hindering the highly productive use of equipment and is leading to losses of produce.

Everything that farmland provides must be used to the full. Farm leaders and specialists must be concerned to ensure that beet tops are also put to use. They serve as good green fodder for animals or go to prepare silage and vitamin meal. Their harvesting has been organized quite well in Bashkirskaya ASSR and Poltavskaya Oblast.

The harvested plantations must be prepared in good time for the future sowings. This concern is just as urgent and important as the lifting and shipping of the roots. Over two-thirds of the sugar beet plantations have been plowed. As is well known, fall plowing with the simultaneous application of fertilizers produces the greatest effect. Unfortunately, a number of places are scorning this important agrotechnical method. Penzenskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts and the Moldavian SSR are failing to apply fertilizers to a considerable part of the plowed plantations.

The laying in or parent roots for winter storage has begun on seed growing farms. It is underway in an organized manner on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lipetskaya Oblast. Yoronezhskaya Oblast farms -- major seed suppliers -- are lagging behind. This work must be completed in the very near future and the roots must not be allowed to freeze together.

The country's beet growers have a great desire to cope successfully with the targets of the first year of the 5-year plan. They now have everything necessary to scale the projected heights and bring in rapidly and without losses the harvest which has been raised. Organization and precision and the interaction of all those taking part in the harvesting toil are important.

SOLOMENTSEV ORLOVSKAYA OBLAST TOUR REPORTED

PM071005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "To Increase Efficiency"]

[Text] Orel -- Ways of successfully implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on Further Developing and Increasing the Efficiency of Agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone in 1981-85" were discussed during meetings and conversations between M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and party, soviet and economic workers in Orlovskaya Oblast. He toured a number of the oblast's kolkhozes, sovkozes and industrial enterprises 29-30 September. Particular note was made of the need to speedily complete the whole range of fall fieldwork, create a firm fodder base for livestock raising, make efficient use of land and monetary and material resources and promote rural areas' social development and pointed out in particular and the need to increase the range and quantity of consumer goods and improve their quality.

M.S. Solomentsev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Obkom First Secretary F.S. Meshkov and Oblispolkom Chairman V.I. Krupskiy.

CORRECTION OF TURKMEN COTTON FIGURES 30 SEP

The figures for the amount of cotton collected in Ashkhabadskaya and Maryyskaya Oblasts which appeared in line three of the brief entitled "Turkmen Cotton Harvest" which was published on page T 2 of the 2 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT should read as follows: "Meanwhile, 26,032 tons of cotton have been collected in the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast and 75,231 tons in the Maryyskaya Oblast."

BRIEFS

TASHKENT BREAD-SAVING PROGRAM -- Implementation of a program to reduce waste of bread has begun in Tashkent. Toast made from the previous day's unsold bread has appeared on the menus of all canteens, cafes and resaurants. Public catering personnel are doing a lot of work. Waiters advise customers as to the best quantity bread to have with the dish they have ordered. Posters calling for the sensible saving of bread have been put up at cash registers. As a result, bakeries have had to supply 52 tons of output less than planned. This happens to be the amount sold in Tashkent's canteens, restaurants and cafes in the course of a day. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Oct 81 LD]